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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Items 11, 19, 27, 31, 34, 38, 42, 43, 44, 48, 50, 52, 54, 55, 61, 66, 67, 68, 70, 73, 76, 78, 79, 85, 89, 92, 100, 113, 114 and 115 of the provisional agenda*

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DECLARATION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY ON THE AERIAL AND NAVAL MILITARY ATTACK AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA BY THE PRESENT UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION IN APRIL 1986

LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

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* A/48/150 and Corr.1.

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION OF AND AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS
COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA
PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION
QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST
QUESTION OF THE MALAGASY ISLANDS OF GLORIEUSES, JUAN DE NOVA, EUROPA AND BASSAS DA INDIA
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION
IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL
REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

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Letter dated 12 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the following documents adopted by the twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Karachi from 25 to 29 April 1993:

(a) Final communiqué (annex I);

(b) Report and resolutions on political, legal and information affairs (annex II);

(c) Report and resolutions on economic affairs (annex III);

(d) Report and resolutions on cultural and social affairs (annex IV);

(e) Resolutions on organic, statutory and general questions (annex V);

(f) Report and resolutions on administrative and financial affairs (annex VI).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 11, 19, 27, 31, 34, 38, 42, 43, 44, 48, 50, 52, 54, 55, 61, 66, 67, 68, 70, 73, 76, 78, 79, 85, 89, 92, 100, 113, 114 and 115 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX I

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE MOST MERCIFUL, THE MOST COMPASSIONATE

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF ISLAMIC UNITY AND COOPERATION FOR PEACE, JUSTICE AND PROGRESS)

HELD IN KARACHI, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN 4-8 ZUL QA'DAH 1413H, CORRESPONDING TO 25-29 APRIL 1993

1. At the kind invitation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and in accordance with the decision of the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers, the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress) was held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H, corresponding to 25 to 29 April 1993. The Conference was held under the high patronage of His Excellency Mir Balakh Sher Mazari, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

2. A. The following Member States attended the Conference:

1. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
2. Republic of Azerbaijan
3. Islamic State of Afghanistan
4. Republic of Albania
5. State of United Arab Emirates
6. Republic of Indonesia
7. Republic of Uganda
8. Islamic Republic of Iran
9. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
10. State of Bahrain
11. Brunei Darussalam
12. Burkina Faso
13. People's Republic of Bangladesh
14. Republic of Benin
15. Republic of Turkey
16. Republic of Chad
17. Republic of Turkmenistan
18. Republic of Tunisia
19. Republic of Tajikistan
20. Republic of Gabon
21. Republic of the Gambia
22. People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
23. Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros
24. Republic of Djibouti
25. Zanzibar (United Republic of Tanzania)
26. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
27. Republic of Senegal
28. Republic of Sudan
29. Syrian Arab Republic

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30. Republic of Sierra Leone
31. Somali Republic
32. Republic of Iraq
33. Sultanate of Oman
34. Republic of Guinea
35. Republic of Guinea-Bissau
36. State of Palestine
37. Republic of Kyrgyzstan
38. State of Qatar
39. Republic of Cameroun
40. State of Kuwait
41. Republic of Lebanon
42. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
43. Republic of Maldives
44. Republic of Mali
45. Malaysia
46. Arab Republic of Egypt
47. Kingdom of Morocco
48. Islamic Republic of Mauritania
49. Republic of Niger
50. Federal Republic of Nigeria
51. Republic of Yemen

B. THE FOLLOWING SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE OIC ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE:

- Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre, for Islamic Countries, Ankara.
- Research Centre on Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul.
- The Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka.
- The Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade, Casablanca.
- The Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah.
- The Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah.
- International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage, Istanbul.
- Islamic Solidarity Fund, Jeddah.
- The Islamic University of Niger.
- The Islamic University of Uganda.

C. THE FOLLOWING SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC:

- Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Jeddah.
- Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Rabat.
- International Islamic News Agency (IINA), Jeddah.
- Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO),Jeddah.

D. FOLLOWING AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS:

- Organization of the Islamic Capitals and Cities, Makkah Al-Mukarramah.
- Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, Benghazi.
- The Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange, Karachi
- The Islamic Shipowners Association, Jeddah.
- World Federation of Arab Islamic International Schools, Jeddah.
- International Association of Islamic Banks, Cairo.

E. FOLLOWING ISLAMIC FOUNDATIONS AND SOCIETIES ATTENDED AS INVITEES:

- Muslim World League, Makkah Al Mukarramah.
- World Islamic Call Society, Tripoli.
- World Muslim Congress, Karachi.
- World Assembly of Muslim Youth (WAMY), Riyadh.
- League of Islamic Universities, Riyadh.
- International Islamic Council for Da'wa and Relief, Cairo.
- International Islamic Charitable Foundation, Kuwait.
- International Islamic Relief Agency, Jeddah.

F. OBSERVERS

i) State:

Republic of Mozambique.

ii) MUSLIM COMMUNITIES

- Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris
- Moro National Liberation Front

iii) INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

- United Nations.
- Non-Aligned Movement.
- League of Arab States.

G. INVITEES:

1. States

- Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Republic of Uzbekistan
- Republic of Kazakhstan
- Republic of Macedonia

2. Organizations

- Gulf Cooperation Council of Arab States.
- Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO).
- U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).
- U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF)
- U.N. Development Programme (UNDP).
- U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

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- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- U.N. Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights and of the Palestinian people.
- Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).
- UK Action Committee on Islamic Affairs
- International Islamic Relief Organization.

3. The Conference was opened by His Excellency Mir Balakh Sher Mazari, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, who, in his inaugural address, welcomed the participating delegations. He touched upon many issues facing the Muslim Ummah.

He stated that the OIC needs to promote greater cooperation and understanding among Muslim countries.

Concerning the struggle of the people of Jammu and Kashmir the Prime Minister stated that they had been denied their right to self-determination, and called on the OIC to adopt resolute steps to condemn Indian atrocities and violations of human rights in Jammu and Kashmir, and to condemn its continued occupation of that territory. He pointed out that the unending repression had failed to break the will of the Kashmiri people for liberation from India's illegal occupation.

On the question of Palestine, His Excellency Mr. Mazari stated that Israel must fully implement resolutions 242 and 338 of the U.N. Security Council and that all the Palestinian people be allowed to return to their homeland.

On the genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina, His Excellency Mr. Mazari stated that Pakistan had sponsored a Security Council resolution imposing additional sanctions on Serbia. He sincerely hoped that the Conference would respond generously to Bosnia-Herzegovina's needs.

His Excellency Mr. Mazari also called on the OIC to strongly condemn Armenia's attack on Azerbaijan and called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Azerbaijan and the region of Nagorno-Karabakh.

On the issue of Cyprus, the Prime Minister stated that Pakistan supported a bizonal and bicommunal federal structure based on the equality of the Turkish and Greek communities.

His Excellency Mr. Mazari also called on the Islamic world to support the people of Afghanistan in this period of political transition.

On the issue of terrorism, His Excellency Mr. Mazari stated that Pakistan is committed to combating international terrorism, and called on the OIC to condemn strongly all forms of terrorism.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan also called on the OIC to protect the rights and welfare of Muslim minorities. In addition, he called on the OIC to endorse a regional approach to arms control and nuclear non-proliferation. Finally he called for the formation of an Islamic Common Market.

4. The Conference recited Fatiha for the departed soul of the late Turgut Ozal, President of the Republic of Turkey and Chairman of the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) and sent a message of condolences to the Government and people of Turkey.

5. On the proposal of His Excellency Hikmet Cetin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey and Chairman of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Conference decided to adopt the inaugural address of His Excellency Mir Balakh Sher Mazari as an official document of the Conference.

6. Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Mali, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the People's Republic of Bangladesh on behalf of the African, Arab and Asian Member States respectively, expressed their profound gratitude and sincere thanks to His Excellency Mir Balakh Sher Mazari for patronizing the Conference by his presence and the highly inspiring guidelines contained in his inaugural address. Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers also thanked the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the excellent arrangements it had made to ensure the success of the Conference and for the generous hospitality extended by it to all delegations.

7. His Excellency Hikmet Cetin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey and Chairman of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers delivered a statement at the opening session in which he pointed out the numerous issues in the Islamic world, which the OIC was required to address. He stated that this Conference was being held at critical period in history, with all the challenges that are facing the transformation processes in Russia and Central Asia. H.E. Mr. Cetin stated that Turkey believes that the OIC should do more to make its influence felt around the world to promote peace and hold back aggression.

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While mentioning the negative developments in Afghanistan, H.E. Mr. Cetin also mentioned the worrying situation in Tajikistan, stating that the same formula used for reconciliation in Afghanistan should be used in Tajikistan.

He stated that the question of Jammu and Kashmir still agitated the hearts of the Turkish people and that Turkey was steadfast in its support for Pakistan's patient endeavours in pursuit of a peaceful, negotiated solution.

He also emphasized the significant role of OIC in sensitizing international opinion and mobilizing support for alleviating the sufferings of Bosnians. He deeply regretted that the agreed principles and norms of civilized international behaviour and inter-state relations have not been effectively upheld either in Bosnia-Herzegovina or Azerbaijan.

On the issue of the Middle East peace talks, H.E. Mr. Cetin warned that it is of crucial importance that no provocation should be allowed to hamper or endanger this historic effort. He also stated that Israel should lift its ban on the return of the Palestinian deportees and rescind its decision to seal off the Occupied Territories.

He also stated that many OIC states have a stake in combatting racism and xenophobia in Europe, that is affecting Muslims living there.

His Excellency Mr. Cetin stated that the question of Cyprus had reached a crucial phase, and that crucial OIC support of Turkish Cypriots had to continue. He stated that a mutually acceptable solution to both Greek and Turkish Cypriots had to be reached.

He also stressed that the OIC must play a greater and more visible role in building confidence and promoting reconciliation in the Islamic world.

8. In his address at the inaugural session of the Ministerial Conference, His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference paid a warm tribute to President Turgut Ozal of Turkey whose death was an immense loss to Turkey and the Islamic World. The Secretary General stressed that the late President Ozal always defended Islamic causes with clear-sightedness and courage.

The Secretary General then expressed his profound gratitude to the Government and people of Pakistan for their warm and generous welcome and for the arrangements made to ensure the full success of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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The Secretary General expressed his consideration and appreciation to His Excellency Ghulam Ishaq Khan, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, a founding member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference whose generous solicitude is a clear token of his commitment to Islamic causes.

The Secretary General pointed out that the Organization of the Islamic Conference had elected, from the start, to extend its full support to the peace process initiated in Madrid. The decision of the Arab parties to pursue their participation in the peace process, in spite of the procrastinations of the Israeli party is, undoubtedly, further evidence of their sincere commitment to seek a negotiated settlement of this conflict. He recalled that no just and lasting settlement of the Middle East and Palestine conflict is conceivable without the total withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied territories and the realization of the inalienable and imprescriptible rights of the Palestinian people, including their right of return, to self-determination and to establish an independent state on their national territory, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative.

The Secretary General further underlined that in the Balkans, another tragedy similar to that of the Palestine people was unfolding.

Referring to the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Secretary General expressed deep regrets that the shilly-shallying within the Security Council, the evasions and hesitations, hampered the adoption of vigorous and effective measures that could have prevented such an insane and criminal act committed by Serbian forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Indeed, this situation had jeopardized the survival of a whole nation on which an unjust embargo had been imposed by the same Security council, thereby depriving that nation of its natural right to individual and collective self-defense.

Referring to the situation in Somalia, the Secretary General noted in particular that for two years, the Organization of the Islamic Conference had been closely associated with the efforts made and initiatives taken under the auspices of the United Nations to put an end to the war and to promote national reconciliation in Somalia.

Furthermore, the Secretary General urged the Afghan people and the leaders of the Afghan Mujahideen to close ranks.

In this connection, he welcomed the recent signing of the Islamabad Accords by the Afghan Mujahideen leaders thanks to the joint efforts of the Government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz Al Saud, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Referring to the conflict in the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir, where the situation has considerably deteriorated and constitutes a centre of tension as well as a source of deep concern for the Islamic world, the Secretary General expressed deep regret at the Indian Government's unjustified refusal to cooperate in finding a negotiated settlement of this problem. Furthermore, the Secretary General referred to the situation of Islamic communities, minorities and peoples in Cyprus and in Southern Philippines.

The Secretary General further emphasized the need for further intensifying cooperation between Member States for development. He also recalled the economic crisis affecting many Member States, external debt, the drought in the Sahel countries as well as illiteracy. He paid homage to the numerous initiatives taken by His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, and by His Excellency Hikmet Cetin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey and Chairman of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. In conclusion, the Secretary General expressed his deep gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, for his solicitude for the OIC.

9. The Conference thereafter unanimously elected His Excellency Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, Minister of Finance and Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan as the Chairman of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

10. After assuming the Chairmanship, His Excellency Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, Minister of Finance and Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan delivered a statement in which he stated that the Islamic world faced many challenges and that it was important for the Muslim world to have a clear perspective of global trends, and then develop a coherent and coordinated response to them. The Muslim world needed also to develop practical modalities to deal with its political and economic problems. On the other hand, the Muslim world must make sustained efforts to strengthen the global and regional institutions which have acquired new roles and significance.

On the question of Kashmir, His Excellency Mr. Leghari stated that Pakistan had tried to engage India in a meaningful dialogue on the issue, but that its initiatives had been spurned. He stated that Pakistan sought a negotiated settlement to the problem that has festered for 45 years. H.E. Mr. Leghari stated that he was confident the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers would reiterate its principled position on this issue.

His Excellency Mr. Leghari stated that Israel should be persuaded to reciprocate the Arab approach to the peace process, which was in the spirit of constructive cooperation.

The Chairman of the Conference stated that the plight of Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina should deserve the utmost attention of the OIC. He stated that the OIC had taken an honourable stance on the issue, and that Muslims must continue to press for the lifting of the arms embargo against Bosnia-Herzegovina.

His Excellency Mr. Leghari also stated that Pakistan hoped that the Afghan people will soon solve their problems and that this would eventually lead to more representative political structures. He stressed that the OIC must extend economic, technical and financial assistance to Afghanistan for its reconstruction and rehabilitation.

On the question of Cyprus, the Chairman of the Conference stated that Pakistan was in favour of a bizonal and bicommunal federal solution.

The Chairman of the Conference stated that the African Sahel deserves the full attention of the OIC, and called upon the OIC to extend all humanitarian aid possible. He also called for the establishment of an OIC Fund for Aid to Africa.

Finally, His Excellency the Chairman expressed the hope that a strategy to induce greater economic cooperation among Muslim states could be approved by this Conference.

11. The Conference elected Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Uganda, the Republic of Tunisia and the State of Palestine as Vice Chairmen. His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey was elected as the Rapporteur-General.

12. The Conference heard the message of H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference delivered by H.E. Ambassador Jacques Diouf. In his message the President of Senegal expressed satisfaction over the resolve of Member States to honour their commitments as expressed in the Dakar

Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit and based on the Makkah Al Mukarramah Declaration adopted by the Third Islamic Summit. He also emphasized the pioneering role played by the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the search of just and durable solutions to global questions, such as the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the crisis in Somalia and the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, through constructive concertion of efforts with the other components of the international community. He further emphasized the necessity of strengthening the Islamic solidarity in favour of the Sahelian countries in particular and the African countries in general.

13. Thereafter, the Conference approved the Report of the meeting of Senior Officials which was presented by the Chairman of the Meeting, His Excellency Akram Zaki, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Head of Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The Conference decided to designate the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as the "Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress".

The Conference adopted the draft Agenda submitted by the meeting of Senior Officials.

14. The Conference noted with appreciation the Report of His Excellency Mr. Hikmet Cetin, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Turkey and the Chairman of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

15. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports submitted by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on various items of the agenda and on the activities of the General Secretariat between the Twentieth and Twenty-First Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers.

16. The Conference listened to the statements made by the representatives of the Secretaries General of the United Nations and the League Arab States, in which they called for the strengthening of the relations which exist between their respective institutions and the OIC.

17. The Conference heard with fraternal sentiments the moving statement of His Excellency, Haris Silajdzic, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

H.E. Haris Silajdzic expressed the gratitude of the Government of his country for the firm support of the

Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

H.E. Silajdzic dealt at length with the sufferings of the Bosnian people resulting from the barbaric Serbian aggression and indicated that Bosnia-Herzegovina wanted peace and had already made several concessions aimed at facilitating the settlement of the Bosnian problem, but that the international community had failed to protect his people from Serbian aggression and genocide.

In this regard, H.E. Silajdzic added that Bosnia-Herzegovina had sought to get defensive arms from all countries with a view to exercising its right to self-defense in accordance with the UN Charter.

18. The Conference also heard with fraternal sentiments the statement of His Excellency Dr. Kenan Atakol, who voiced the rightful cause of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus.

19. The Conference also heard a statement made by His Excellency Mr. Nur Misuari, Chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, regarding the problems of the Muslims of Southern Philippines.

20. During the general debate, the Foreign Ministers and heads of delegations analyzed the situation in the Islamic world and on the international scene in the light of the profound transformation in East-West relations and its implications for the security, stability and development of the Islamic World. They emphasized the need for intensifying collective efforts to realize the noble objectives of the Charter of the OIC.

21. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports presented by the Secretary General on the activities carried out under the auspices of Al-Quds Committee, the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH) and the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC).

The Conference expressed its gratitude to His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco; to H.E. Mr. Abdou Diouf, the President of the Republic of Senegal, H.E. Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and H.E. Mr. Turgut Ozal, late President of the Republic of Turkey, for their keen interest and sagacious guidance in promoting intra-Islamic Cooperation in these vital fields.

22. The Conference took note of the reports of the

Secretary General on organic, statutory and general questions. In this respect, it expressed its appreciation for the Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Resolutions No. 1/20-ORG and 1/6-ORG (IS) adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit respectively on the functioning of the OIC and the subsidiary Organs, specialized and affiliated institutions. The Conference expressed its satisfaction at the measures taken by the Secretary General to implement these important resolutions and invited him to continue his efforts.

23. The Conference took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary General on the cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations, and other international and regional organizations. It welcomed the ongoing cooperation between the OIC and these organizations and expressed the hope that the mechanisms of coordination between them will be strengthened.

The Conference also welcomed the initiation of cooperation between the OIC and Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO).

24. The Conference welcomed the independance of the State of Eritrea through the exercise of the right of self-determination in a free and fair plebiscite after a long struggle by the brotherly people of Eritrea.

25. The Conference, on the recommendation of the Secretary General designated the following Assistant Secretaries General:

1. His Excellency Mr. Ibrahim Saleh Bakr (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia).
2. H.E. Mr. Mohamed Mohsin (People's Republic of Bangladesh).
3. His Excellency Mr. Ousman Nasirou Othman (Republic of the Gambia).
4. His Excellency Mr. Ibrahim Auf (Arab Republic of Egypt).

The Conference decided to appoint a committee composed of the Chairmen of the present, previous and next Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and the representatives of the Chairman of the Islamic Summit and the country hosting the Headquarters, with the assistance of the Secretary General to examine the proposal for the creation of a fifth post of Assistant Secretary General in the OIC General Secretariat and to report to the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

26. The Conference welcomed the generous offer of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia to hold the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in 1994.

27. The Conference held a special session for pledging voluntary contributions. The following voluntary contributions have been pledged:

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Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

- US$ 20 million for Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- US$ 10 million for Al-Quds Fund.
- US$ 5 million for the Subsidiary Organs and other activities of the OIC.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also announced that the Saudi Popular Committee for Support to Bosnia-Herzegovina collected and sent so far to the Bosnian people a sum of US$ 235 million.

State of Kuwait:

- US$ 10 million for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

United Arab Emirates:

- US$ 10 million for Bosnia-Herzegovina.
  US$ 3 million for the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

Republic of Turkey:

- US$ 40 million for assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina, half of this amount has already been remitted.

- US$ 30,000 for the Islamic Solidarity Fund.
- US$ 15,000 for the Waqf of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

- US$ 30 million for assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina. Already remitted.

- Additional assistance of US$ 5 million in kind to Bosnia-Herzegovina will be remitted.

- US$ 40,000 for the Islamic Solidarity Fund.
- US$ 50,000 for the Al-Quds Fund.

Islamic Republic of Iran:

- US$ 80 million assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina already remitted.

- Additional assistance of US$ 20 million to Bosnia-Herzegovina will be remitted.

POLITICAL

28. The Conference reaffirmed that the Cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif was the prime cause for the Muslims and the core of the Arab-Israeli Conflict and that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region cannot be ensured except by total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the occupied Syrian Golan, Southern Lebanon and Western Bekaa and the Jordanian territories; and by enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including their rights to return, to self-determination and to establish their independent State, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their legitimate and sole representative.

29. The Conference reaffirmed that the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and whatever is applicable to these territories is also applicable to it and therefore it can never be excluded from the ongoing peace negotiations. It affirmed that all the arrangements and measures adopted by Israel for the annexation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan as well as the imposition of the Israeli laws on them are null and void, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions Nos. 465, 478 and 497.

30. The Conference expressed the Muslim Ummah's pride in the blessed Palestinian Intifadha and its full solidarity with and absolute support for the Palestinian people in their just struggle until they liberate their land and establish their independent state.

31. The Conference expressed its deep concern over Israel's escalation of acts of terrorism, suppression, killing, deportation, violation of Sacred Places, imposition of siege against the Palestinian citizens, isolation of the occupied Palestinian territories from the outside world and denying the citizens the freedom of movement and access to work and places of worship. It confirmed that such brutal acts constitute a major obstacle to the progress of the peace process as well as being a flagrant violation of the principles of human rights and all international laws and conventions, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

32. The Conference requested the UN Security Council to immediately implement its Resolution No. 799 which provides for the immediate and safe return of the Palestinian deportees to their homeland. It called upon the Security Council to impose the sanctions stipulated

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in Chapter VII of the UN Charter on Israel if does not abide by the implementation of the international resolutions.

33. The Conference called upon the UN Security Council to adopt the necessary measures for the provision of urgent international protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and for placing these territories as provided for in the international resolutions.

34. The Conference considered that all existing Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif are illegal and must, therefore, be removed. It considered that the Israeli settlement policy is a major obstacle to the achievement of peace.

35. The Conference expressed its support for the peace efforts aimed at establishing peace in the Middle East in accordance with the international resolutions and particularly UN Security Council Resolutions Nos. 242 and 338 as well as the formula of "Land for Peace" and for the national and political legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and solving the problem of the Palestinian refugees in accordance with the UN resolutions in particular General Assembly Resolution No. 194 and the UN Security Council Resolution No. 237.

36. The Conference commended the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan against the occupation and strongly condemned Israel for refusing to conform with UN Security Council Resolution No. 497(1981); for the imposition of its jurisdiction, laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan and the annexation policies and practices it pursues there, the establishment of settlements, and the confiscation of lands; and considered all these measures as null and void, and as a violation of the rules and principles of the international law, and particularly, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. It demanded that Israel withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan in implementation of the UN Resolutions.

37. The Conference paid tribute to the steadfastness of Lebanon in the face of the Israeli forces of occupation as well as to the efforts of the Lebanese State to consolidate the security, stability and national unity. It strongly condemned Israel for its continuing occupation of Lebanese territories and denounced Israeli practices in Southern Lebanon, which constitute a serious threat to peace and security in the region, and called for the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions, in particular, Resolution No.425, regarding

the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Lebanese territories and the provision of assistance to the legitimate authorities for extending their control over the Lebanese territories.

38. The Conference called on the international community to exercise pressure on Israel to implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which call for placing all nuclear installations under the IAEA System of Safeguards and also to respond to the current endeavours and initiatives for the creation of a nuclear weapon and mass-destruction weapon free zone in the Middle East region.

39. The Conference strongly condemned the genocidal Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the non-compliance by Serbia and Montenegro and the Bosnian Serb party to the will of the International community as manifested in relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, General Assembly, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

It reaffirmed the provisions contained in Resolution No. 1/5-EX and 1/6-EX on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted by the Fifth and Sixth Extraordinary Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, as well as the relevant United Nations Security Council and General Assembly Resolutions, in particular, General Assembly Resolutions 46/242 and 47/121 and demanded their immediate implementation. It reaffirmed also its commitment to restoring peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as safeguarding its unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity.

It deplored the breaches of the comprehensive and mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against Serbia and Montenegro and urged the Security Council to ensure full implementation of its relevant resolutions and especially to prevent supplies reaching Serbia through the Danube River or any other means. It condemned vigorously the massive and flagrant violations of the human rights of the Bosnian people and of international humanitarian law by Serbia and Montenegro and the Bosnian Serbs. It also strongly condemned, once again, the abhorrent Serbian policy of "ethnic cleansing", and in this context reaffirmed the right of all Bosnian refugees to return to their homes under conditions of safety and honour.

It requested the Security Council to act

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decisively and expeditiously under the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, and to authorize U.N. Member States, in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to use all necessary means to uphold and restore the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It also requested the Security Council to guarantee safe routes for unhindered provision and delivery of international assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina. It also requested the Security Council to exempt, without any further delay, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo as imposed on the former Yugoslavia under Security Council Resolution 713 (1991).

It urged Member States as well as other members of the international community to extend their cooperation to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in exercise of its inherent right of individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter including the supply of arms. It urged the Security Council, to immediately take further appropriate measures, including the authorization of the use of force, under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, to ensure placing of all heavy weapons in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under effective international physical control or neutralising them to render them inoperative; interdiction of all arms supplies to the Serbs; institution of appropriate measures for reparations for the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Serbia and Montenegro; and that Serbia and Montenegro is liable under international law for any direct loss, damage, including environmental damage, or injury to foreign governments, nationals and corporations, as a result of its aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; imposition of a complete and comprehensive economic blockade against Serbia and Montenegro; freezing of all assets abroad of Serbia and Montenegro.

It decided that Member States would jointly seek the formal expulsion of FRY (Serbia and Montenegro) from the United Nations and all its agencies, organs, bodies and programmes. It requested the Member States to take appropriate measures, individually and collectively, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, against those States which are willfully violating the United Nations sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.

It also decided to request the reconvening of the United Nations General Assembly session on Bosnia and Herzegovina in case the Security Council is unable to deal effectively with the Serbian aggression against

Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It noted with appreciation the ongoing efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNPROFOR and other international humanitarian agencies in providing humanitarian assistance to the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It requested the United Nations and other relevant international organizations to consider urgently the introduction of safe areas in addition to those specified in Security Council Resolution 819 (1993), in close consultation with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the existing humanitarian effort to supply relief goods through road convoys and airlifts.

It urged the Member States and the international community to contribute finances and personnel for implementing the decisions of the Security Council to uphold and restore the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It requested the Security Council to act immediately to close all detention and concentration camps in Serbia and Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina established by the Serbs; and until implementation to assign international observers to these camps. It requested that the International Committee of the Red Cross be granted free access to all detention camps established by Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to all persons imprisoned in these camps and that all prisoners be notified to it without delay. It called for full respect by all parties of the Humanitarian Plan of Action adopted in the framework of the London Conference on 27 August 1992 and notably called for the immediate release of prisoners in accordance with the agreement signed in Geneva under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross on 1 October 1992.

It warned once again the Serb and Montenegren authorities as well as all persons who commit or order the Commission of breaches of international humanitarian law in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that they are individually responsible in respect of such breaches and will be punished for war crimes in accordance with the Geneva Conventions. It requested the United Nations to expedite the establishment of a representative International War Crimes Tribunal to try and punish those who are guilty of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It expressed its appreciation to those States and international institutions which have provided humanitarian assistance to the people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and appealed to all Member States to contribute generously towards alleviating their sufferings including assistance to refugee centres for Bosnian refugees in neighbouring countries. It emphasized the importance of cooperation among all parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina against the Serbian aggression.

It urged the Security Council to adopt effective measures to prevent any further aggravation of the extremely tense situation in Kosova, Vojvodina, the Sanjak and the Republic of Macedonia.

It also decided to despatch a Mission at Ministerial level, drawing from the members of the OIC Contact Group comprising the current Chairman, the outgoing Chairman, the representative of the Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit and the Secretary General of the OIC, to the capitals of the Permanent Members of the Security Council to explain the provisions of this resolution and to seek their agreement for the necessary follow up action in the Security Council.

40. The Conference reiterated its commitment to the promotion of peace and stability in Afghanistan and to the safeguarding of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of this country.

It called for full respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, Islamic character and non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. It recognized that a comprehensive political settlement, based on the will of the people of Afghanistan, is essential for peace and stability in Afghanistan. It reaffirmed the decision of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem.

It welcomed the noble initiatives of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz to promote peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan by hosting in Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 18 Ramadhan 1413H a meeting of the President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, other Afghan Leaders and the Prime Minister of Pakistan for signing the Agreement for peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan, and also welcomed the support and cooperation of His Excellency Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and His Excellency Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the Afghan Jihad as well as their efforts for peace in Afghanistan.

It noted the importance of the Agreement for peace and reconciliation signed in Makkah Al Mukarramah on 18 Ramadan 1413H (12 March 1993) and appealed for its implementation. It also noted with appreciation the efforts being carried out by the Secretary General for establishing an OIC mechanism for the possible observance of the ceasefire and cessation of hostilities in Afghanistan. It called upon the member States to extend their full support to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative for Afghanistan. It invited the Secretary General to continue to monitor the over-all situation in Afghanistan and make available his good offices as required.

It welcomed with appreciation the efforts undertaken by the United Nations in having the attention of the international community drawn to the acute problems of Afghanistan, and in mobilizing assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country. It requested the Islamic Development Bank to despatch, as soon as possible, a team of experts to Afghanistan to evaluate the war damage and destruction and to prepare a comprehensive report, in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, on requirements for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country.

It appealed to the international community, in particular the Member States and Islamic financial institutions to extend generous assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan. It decided to continue generous humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and to work for their speedy repatriation and rehabilitation. It renewed its call to all states as well as national and international organizations to extend assistance to alleviate the sufferings of Afghan refugees.

41. The Conference noted the report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and endorsed the recommendations contained therein. It called for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

It condemned the massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and called for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination. It called upon member states to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the massive human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. It also called upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

It regretted the negative attitude of the Government of India to Pakistan's proposal for a bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute. It supported the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to initiate a bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and called upon the Government of India to respond

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positively to these efforts. It affirmed that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problem and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

It expressed its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region. It called upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations. It appealed to the member states, Islamic Institutions and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

It requested the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference. It requested the Secretary General to establish contact with the Governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

It requested the Secretary General to send a three member fact finding mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir as decided by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, and submit a report. It requested the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact-Finding mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir. It recommended that member states coordinate their positions at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

42. The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to the restoration and preservation of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia. It noted with appreciation the constant efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, as well as for the alleviation of the suffering of the Somali people in cooperation with the United Nations, the League of Arab States and Organization of African Unity, in the framework of a joint approach, which has paid dividends.

It welcomed the signing of the Addis Ababa Agreement for establishing Peace and National Reconciliation in Somalia and called upon all Somali political groups to abide by the provisions of this Accord, respect and observe the cease-fire; cooperate with the international efforts to demilitarize and disarm the factions; facilitate the work of United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM II) and the proposed Transitional National Council, remove all remaining impediments to restoring peace and tranquility, concert their efforts to promote national unity and thus pave the way for the rebuilding of the economic, social and political infra-structure of the country.

It called upon all states, in particular the neighbouring states, to cooperate in the implementation of the arms embargo established by Security Council Resolution 733 (1992). It decided to extend its full support to the ongoing efforts of the Organization of Islamic Conference, the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity in Somalia. It also expressed its appreciation to those Member States which have contributed troops to UN operations in Somalia as well as those which have provided relief and humanitarian assistance to the Somali people.

It called upon the international community especially the Member States to work for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia by continuing to provide urgent humanitarian assistance such as food and medicines in order to enable Somalia to rebuild the institutions and its educational pedagogic infrastructures.

43. The Conference affirmed the necessity for a full implementation of all UN Security Council resolutions pertaining to Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait so as to ensure non-recurrence of a new Iraqi aggression in the face of the previous aggressions against its neighbouring states. It deplored that the Iraqi government has not fully complied with UN resolutions indicating the harbouring of aggressive intentions which necessitates the maintenance of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council, and expressed its distress for the ordeal endured by the people of Iraq due to the non-compliance of the Iraqi regime with the decisions of international legitimacy thereby disregarding the interests of the people of Iraq. It expressed its deep regret and concern over the procrastination of the Iraqi authorities regarding the implementation of the resolutions concerning the release of Kuwaiti citizens and other detainees in Iraq and called upon the Iraqi authorities for their immediate release. It held Iraq fully responsible for the human and material damages inflicted upon Kuwait and other countries, and demanded from Iraq compensation for those losses in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions without any procrastination or delay. It also reiterated the necessity of Iraq's effective adherence to all Security Council resolutions regarding the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and affirmed the necessity of

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eliminating all kind of weapons of mass destruction from the entire Middle East region.

44. The Conference strongly condemned the Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territory and strongly urged Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan. It reaffirmed its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country. It called for a just and peaceful settlement of the Karabakh issue on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers. It urged both Armenia and Azerbaijan to engage constructively in the ongoing CSCE peace process and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution. It also called for enabling the forcibly displaced persons to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity. It requested the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic institutions to provide urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan. It also requested the UN Secretary General and the President of the Security Council to use their full authority for the adoption of the Security Council resolution condemning the Armenian aggression and demanding immediate withdrawal of Armenian military formations from occupied Azeri territories.

45. The Conference once again condemned the continuing United States aggression and threats and plots against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and supported the right of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to appropriate reparations for the physical and human losses sustained as a result of aggression.

It also supported the right of the Jamahiriya to demand reparations from the United States in conformity with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 38/41. It reaffirmed its solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in defending its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the economic boycott measures which seek to undermine its plans for development. It also condemned the U.S. economic boycott measures against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and called for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international law and conventions. It also called upon the United States to desist from all threats, provocations and acts of aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as such practices contravene international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

46. The Conference expressed concern over the escalation of the crisis, and the threat of the use of force in dealing with other nations which does not accord with the UN Charter and international law; and called for abiding by international conventions, and the use of dialogue and negotiations as a means of settling disputes between states.

It reaffirmed its full solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and called for avoiding any further economic or military action against Libya.

It appealed to the Security Council to reconsider resolution 748 (1992), as soon as possible, with a view to lifting of sanctions imposed on Libya.

It decided to entrust the Chairman of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as the Secretary General of the OIC to make the necessary contacts with competent authorities in the Security Council which are bound to guarantee permission to Libyan aircrafts during the Haj season so as to enable the Arab Libyan people to go to the Holy places to perform Haj in dignity and honour and requested the Chairman and the Secretary General to follow up and report to member states.

47. The Conference reaffirmed its past resolutions and declarations on Cyprus and expressed its solidarity with the Turkish Cypriot Community in its rightful cause. It called on two parties to negotiate together to search freely a mutually acceptable solution and expressed its appreciation for the constructive efforts of the Turkish Cypriot side in this connection. It expressed its support for the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Secretary General within the framework of his mission of good offices. It underlined the key importance of respect for the principle of political equality in the attainment of a mutually acceptable solution. It also recalled its previous decision to remain seized of the Turkish Cypriot application for full membership and to continue the enhancement of the participation of the Turkish Mulsim Community of Cyprus in the activities and meetings of all the organs of the Conference. It called on Member States to increase and expand their ties with the Turkish Cypriot people in all fields, including trade, tourism, culture, information, investment and sports.

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48. The Conference reaffirmed all its previous resolutions concerning the situation in South Africa and condemned the policy of Apartheid which is an affront to all the peoples of the world. It condemned the assassination of Chris Hani, a prominent leader of the South African people. It reaffirmed its support of the constitutional principles set forth in the Declarations of Harare and United Nations which constitute the basis for transforming South Africa into a non-racist democracy. It noted the current process engaged in that direction by the Government of South Africa in relations with parties and political organizations of South Africa and urged this government to accelerate that process in a significant and real manner in order to definitively put an end to the Apartheid system. It called for the expeditious conclusion of negotiations on a new, non-racial democratic constitution acceptable to the people of South Africa and the effective transfer of power to the people of South Africa.

It demanded that the South African Government take immediate steps to end violence and publicly and solemnly undertake to do everything in its power to protect the lives and property of the black population. It urged all the political organizations and all popular movements to end the fratricidal conflict which could well delay the process of eliminating Apartheid, and to adopt and respect a code of conduct in order to end the violence between their members and followers. It also reiterated its support for the national liberation movements and the democratic forces of South Africa who are at the vanguard of the struggle for the abolition of the Apartheid system.

It also appealed to the international community to use all forms of pressure to induce the Pretoria regime to speed up the process of dismantling the Apartheid system and create the necessary conditions for negotiations and the establishment of a democratic society. It urged all states to strictly implement the United Nations resolutions regarding South Africa.

It deplored the manufacture of nuclear weapons by the Apartheid regime and requested the International Atomic Energy Agency to verify and ensure that these weapons have actually been destroyed and that the nuclear material including enriched uranium is fully accounted for and is placed under effective international control.

49. The Conference expressed the wish to maintain and promote ties of friendship and cooperation between the Islamic world and the countries of Eastern and Central Europe based on the principle of mutual interests. It expressed the hope that strengthening of economic relations between Eastern and Western Europe would not affect the order of priorities in respect of economic

cooperation and trade exchanges between those countries and Islamic countries, nor have a negative impact on the flow of financial resources extended by the advanced countries, whether Eastern or Western, for financing development efforts in Muslim and Third world countries.

It also expressed the hope that the States of Eastern and Western Europe and other States respect and promote the Islamic identity of the Muslim communities and/or minorities living in their countries and their right to practice freely their language and religion. It warned against the perilous consequences of the transfer and settlement of European and other nationals of Jewish faith in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and its negative impact on the peace process, all of which increase tension in the Middle East region and threaten international peace and security.

50. The Conference reiterated that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries. It firmly resolved to strengthen the security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations and as stipulated in the Dakar Declaration. It also reaffirmed the permanent and full sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples over their natural resources and economic activities. It also expressed the determination of the Member States to preserve and promote Islamic values in all spheres of life. It reaffirmed the need for respect for the principles of international law concerning the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States as essential prerequisites for the security of Islamic States.

51. The Conference noted the Report of the First Meeting of the Group of Five Eminent Persons on Question of the Security of Small States and requested the Member States to give due consideration to the observations and recommendations made by the Group of Five Eminent Persons. It recognized that small States are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs. It called upon the Member States to provide assistance, when requested by small Member States, to the strengthening of their security in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC.

52. The Conference reiterated the resolve of Member States to encourage, wherever appropriate, the initiation of confidence and security building measures, bilaterally or

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at the sub-regional levels in conformity with the provisions and principles contained in the Dakar Declaration.

53. The Conference welcomed the signing of the General Peace Agreement between Government of Mozambique and Renamo and the invitation addressed to the OIC by the Government of Mozambique to contribute and take part in process of implementation of the said agreement including the observation of the forthcoming first multiparty elections.

54. The Conference reaffirmed the provisions of Resolution 16/6-P(IS) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit on support for coordination and consultation among Islamic States and decided to keep this item on the agenda of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. It called upon Member States to observe the principles of good neighbourliness, and to prevent the use of their territories or government bodies by individuals or groups bent on doing harm to other Member States.

It decided that no movement exploiting the noble Islamic religion should be allowed to carry out any hostile activity against any Member State, and to consolidate coordination among Member States so as to control the phenomenon of intellectual terrorism and extremism. It stressed the need to continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination among Member States at all levels, and to deepen their consultation so as to remove all causes of dissension and promote understanding among them. It invited the Secretary General and the Reflection Committee to study the topic and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-second Islamic conference of Foreign Ministers.

55. The Conference called upon all States, particularly the States of the Regions concerned, to respond positively to the proposals for establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. It welcomed the progress made towards the conclusion of a Treaty for the establishment of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in Africa. It reaffirmed the determination of member states to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and univeral basis. It also welcomed the various proposals made by Pakistan to keep the South Asian region free of nuclear weapons including the proposed 5-nation consultations to ensure nuclear non-proliferation in the region. It requested all member States to cooperate at the United Nations and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

56. The Conference requested the members of the Conference on Disarmament to work urgently towards an agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to

explore all additional means to provide effective assurances to Non-Nuclear Weapon States in the global or regional context. It recommended that the Islamic countries should make efforts at all international fora with a view to promoting the above-mentioned objectives.

57. The Conference called for the destruction of all weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons, with a view to creating a world free of those weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues as a whole particularly the elimination of nuclear weapons. It welcomed the initiatives of some Arab States for the establishment of a Zone free from all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, within the framework of the United Nations, and called for an early establishment of such a Zone.

It also considered that all States have an inalienable right to develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for their economic and social development and that all States are entitled to have access to the technology and equipment needed for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

58. The Conference expressed its grave concern on the Israeli nuclear armament and reports about Israel's continued production, development and possession of nuclear weapons and its performance of tests in the Mediterranean Sea on related guiding systems, which threaten peace and security in the region as well as international peace and security. It condemned Israel for refusing to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency, urging it to submit all its nuclear facilities to the safeguards system.

59. The Conference affirmed that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security. It encouraged the conclusion of equitable and non-discriminatory agreements for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence building at regional and sub-regional levels. It recognized the need for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at lower levels.

60. The Conference urged the Member States to give priority consideration to the critical economic situation in the African countries of the Sahel for the promotion of the economies of the drought-stricken African countries. It expressed its deep gratitude to the Member States and to the Islamic Development Bank for the aid and assistance

already extended to the Sahel countries. It appealed again to donor countries to implement all the programmes of food aid and emergency assistance to rural development projects and increase their aid in farming, pest control, food security and rational management of water resources in the Sahel, as well as their support to pilot programmes for desertification control.

61. The Conference welcomed the adoption of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990's and called upon the international community to fulfil its commitments on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and full partnership with Africa.It also expressed appreciation for the countries which have provided assistance to Africa through bilateral or multilateral channels. It called upon the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies, to make a substantial contribution to the objectives of African Economic Recovery and Development inter-alia by increase in financial flows, especially concessional flows, to Africa, particularly to sub-Saharan countries, through measures for an increase in Africa's export earnings and a reduction in the adverse impact on African economies of fluctuations in those earnings and through measures to limit and reduce the burden that external debt imposes on African recovery, reform and development. It recommended that the focus of assistance of member States and the international community should continue to be on the sector of agriculture in order to enable the countries of Africa to achieve self-sufficiency as soon as possible. It urged the developed countries and international financial institutions to give special attention to alleviating the extreme debt burden of the African States.

62. The Conference reaffirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian Island of Mayotte. It expressed its active solidarity with the Comorian people and support for the Comorian Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to effectively restore the Island to its natural entity. It urged the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros and the representatives of the inhabitants of Mayotte with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the Island of Mayotte to the Comoros. It also called upon the Member States to use their influence with France collectively and individually so as to induce it to accelerate the negotiations with the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of that country.

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63. The Conference congratulated the Government of Mali for opting to settle through dialogue the problem of the Northern region and also congratulated the brotherly Government of Algeria for its efforts at mediation and its material support both to the activities for the restoration of peace and security and for the repatriation of the population. It called upon all members of the Islamic Ummah to uphold the dynamics of peace and dialogue thus established between the sons of Mali. It urged the Islamic Community to grant urgent financial support commensurate to the requirements of the Emergency Programme.

64. The Conference reaffirmed its condemnation of colonialism in all its forms as an act of aggression which violates all international conventions and principles of international law. It recognized that the effects of colonialism have impeded economic and social development plans and programmes in the developing countries and are still impeding these countries' development and progress. It reaffirmed the right of the developing countries to obtain fair compensation for the human and material losses they have suffered as a result of colonialism. It affirmed the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirya for reparations for all the human and material losses it has sustained as a result of the period of Italian invasion and colonization of the Libyan territories.

65. The Conference reaffirmed its solidarity with Sudan in confronting hostile designs, and in defence of its unity, territorial integrity and stability. It commended Sudan's continued efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the problem of Southern Sudan. It appealed to Member States to continue to support Sudan's efforts to safeguard its unity, territorial integrity and identity, in conformity with the principles embodied in the Charter and resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

66. The Conference affirmed the inalienable right of the Islamic Ummah to develop, acquire and make use of science and technology for the purposes of its economic, social and cultural advancement. It rejected the policies and measures adopted by any state or group of states to hinder scientific and technological progress for peaceful purposes in the Islamic States, as such measures are inconsistent with the legitimate right of all States and peoples to attain an appropriate, modern and civilized standard of living and serve the cause of world peace, security and stability. It called upon industrialized states to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries and remove the restrictions hindering this process. It also called upon Member States to strengthen cooperation among themselves in the fields of science and

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technology for peaceful purposes, especially in the framework of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

67. The Conference affirmed that the dumping of toxic and nuclear wastes in Member States is a crime against humanity. It condemned all multinational corporations which engage in this shameful practice thus seriously endangering life and environment on our planet.

68. The Conference noted with satisfaction the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General to augument the capacity of the OIC in providing humanitarian assistance to the refugees in cooperation with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. It also expressed its appreciation to member states, donor countries, the UNHCR, the U.N. specialized agencies, and other humanitarian institutions for the valuable assistance they are extending to refugees in Islamic countries. It also expressed its deep appreciation to countries of asylum for their generous assistance to refugees irrespective of their critical economic situation. It urged member states and the Islamic Development Bank to increase their assistance to the Islamic countries sheltering refugees.

69. The Conference urged Member States to pay attention to the problems faced by Islamic communities and minorities living in Non-OIC Member States, to play an effective role to protect them and to do their utmost in approaching states in which they live and urging these states to recognize their full right of citizenship, to grant them all their civil and religious rights and treat them with equity in accordance with international Charters and Conventions relating to human rights and basic freedoms.

The Conference recommended that contacts be further strengthened between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Islamic organizations and institutions in Member States, on the one hand, and between these Muslim communities, on the other with a view to putting an end to their isolation and to getting acquainted with their demands and needs.

70. The Conference reaffirmed its previous resolutions on solidarity with the Muslims in Southern Philippines in their just struggle for the achievement of their legitimate aspirations, within the framework of the territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines. It noted the recent measures taken by the Government of the Philippines with a view to solving the question of the Muslims in Southern Philippines. It urged the Government of the Philippines to continue to implement fully the Tripoli Agreement of 1976 in letter and spirit in order to pursue its efforts to grant autonomy to South Philippines as agreed upon with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Organization of Islamic Conference.

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It reaffirmed its readiness to continue providing every form of assistance - humanitarian, material, financial and political - to the Muslims in Southern Philippines and to the Moro National Liberation Front to enable them to attain their legitimate aspirations.

71. The Conference took note of the various candidatures of Member States to the posts in international organizations.

72. The Conference urged the Member States that have not yet ratified the Statute of the International Islamic Court of Justice and the amendment of the Charter to complete the ratification procedure and to send their instruments of ratification to the General Secretariat as soon as possible, so that the quorum necessary for the Court to become operational may be attained.

73. The Conference recognized the importance of follow up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam; to be retained as an item on the Agenda of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers - Regular Session; and its continued consideration for the effectiveness of joint action by Member States and the General Secretariat of the OIC in order to facilitate the promotion of all Islamic values in the field of human rights. It invited Member States to coordinate their positions during the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993 on the basis of the guidelines contained in the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam.

74. The Conference also decided to transmit its resolution entitled "coordination among Member States in the field of human rights along with the "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam" to the World Conference on Human Rights as OIC contribution to that Conference.

75. The Conference urged, anew, the Member States to sign or ratify, as soon as possible, the various agreements concluded in the framework of the OIC.

76. The Conference reiterated its support for convening an International Conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and to distinguish it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

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77. The Conference also decided to establish an open-ended inter governmental group to draft a Code of Conduct for combating international terrorism.

78. The Conference expressed its deep gratitude to the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt for having hosted the Second Islamic Conference of Information Ministers in Cairo, which took important decisions on the future of Islamic Information.

79. The Conference also expressed its deep gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for having hosted the first meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers in Jeddah, and took note with satisfaction of the report of the Committee.

80. The Conference further expressed its high appreciation of, and deep gratitude to His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Information and Culture (COMIAC) and of the Sixth Islamic Summit, for his continued far-sighted action and the positive role being played by the Committee to strengthen cooperation among Member States in the field of Information.

81. The Conference approved the activities of programmes proposed by the General Secretariat for the implementation of the Plan of Information for the period 1993-94.

82. The Conference noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Arab Republic of Syria to host the Third Islamic Conference of Information Ministers in 1994.

83. The Conference took note with appreciation of the efforts made by the International Islamic News Agency (IINA) and the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO) to discharge their duties and urged Member States to support these efforts.

84. The Conference urged Member States to consider early recognition of the Republic of Macedonia as well as the establishment of the diplomatic relations with this country to preserve stability in the Balkan region.

85. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the increasing tension in Kosova and the Sanjak in the former Yugoslavia.

86. The Conference noted with concern that the violations of the rights and fundamental freedoms of the Turkish Muslim minority in Western Thrace continue unabated and urged that all their rights and freedoms at collective and individual levels recognized by international treaties and conventions be respected.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

87. The Conference examined the economic problems facing the Islamic countries which are still grappling with the heavy burden of debt, the inadequacy of development financing resources, the limited access to technology in the developed world, and the breathtaking drop in commodity prices, as well as a high degree of trade protectionism practised by the North.

The Conference expressed its deep concern over the imbalance in the prevailing international economic relations and the lack of progress for the institution of a New International Economic Order due to the reluctance of the developed countries.

The Conference emphasized that the prevailing situation urgently calls for dialogue between the developed and the developing countries and demands a constant follow up of the world economic situation and all international trade negotiations.

The Conference urged the Islamic countries members of GATT to take an active part in those proceedings. To that end, the Conference strongly recommended that Islamic countries should be invited to coordinate their stands within the different negotiating groups set up in the framework of the "Uruguay Round" with a view to safeguarding the economic interests of the Islamic world during those negotiations.

The Conference expressed the hope that the strengthening of economic relations between East and West would not affect the order of priorities in economic cooperation and trade exchanges between these countries and the Islamic States, and would not have any negative repercussions on the flow of financial resources devoted by the developed countries, eastern or western to the financing of development efforts in the Islamic States and the Third World.

The Conference recommended that Member States should appeal to the developed countries to establish a more practical, more equitable and more transparent environment so that developing countries may be able to implement their structural adjustment programmes aimed at achieving continued development.

88. The Conference examined the consequences of the establishment of the Single European Market for the Islamic States and called on the Member States to make the efforts necessary for promoting global economic and commercial cooperation in favour of the Islamic States, and urged them to boost trade exchanges and investments among them and to remove any obstacles thereto.

89. The Conference expressed its concern at the external debt of Member States, which has continued to rise in an alarming way over the last few years, and also at the increasingly high interest rates, the unstable exchange rates and the increase in the average rate of debt service.

The Conference noted with appreciation that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had taken measures aimed at writing off the public debt of the least developed, the landlocked and/or the Sahelian Member States.

The Conference also welcomed the initiative of His Highness the Emir of the State of Kuwait who, as Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, stated in the address he delivered at the United Nations General Assembly on 27 September 1990, that, in order to alleviate the debt burden of the developing countries, and in compliance with the pertinent resolutions adopted later by the Sixth Islamic Summit, the State of Kuwait had decided to write off the interests accrued on the loans made to developing countries.

The Conference also noted with satisfaction that the Government of the State of Qatar had also written off the official debt of least developed, landlocked and/or Sahelian Member States.

The Conference expressed its appreciation of the efforts being exerted by H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of Senegal and the Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit and the OIC Secretary General to ensure implementation of the Dakar Summit resolution on the indebtedness of OIC Member States.

The Conference recommended that an appeal be made to the Member States, the industrialized countries and the International organizations to implement the resolution of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on the external debt of OIC Member States.

90. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the economic problems of the least-developed Member States and noted with regret the slow implementation of the Action Plan and the decrease in the Official Development Assistance.

The Conference noted with deep concern the slow implementation of the New Programme of Action in support of the poorest countries, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference in 1990.

The Conference stressed the need to increase the Official Development Assistance granted by the developed countries to the developing countries in general, and to the least developed, landlocked and/or Sahelian countries in particular.

91. The Conference noted with concern the serious situation caused by drought, desertification, natural disasters and their harmful effects on man, living conditions, food availability, and economic and social structures as well as public utilities and facilities.

The Conference appealed to all Member States to contribute generously, at bilateral level or through OIC specialized agencies or any other regional organizations, to the fight against drought, the effects of desertification and natural disasters.

92. The Conference noted with satisfaction that COMCEC under the leadership of its Chairman, the President of the Republic of Turkey, has played an important role in strengthening and expanding cooperation and collaboration among Member States in the economic and commercial fields.

The Conference also noted with satisfaction the work contributed by the General Secretariat, its subsidiary organs, and the OIC specialized and affiliated institutions in implementing the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among Member States, and in formulating new strategies for the Plan of Action, in conformity with the directives of the Sixth Islamic Summit, and urged them to continue this work.

The Conference invited Member States to participate in the various projects recently initiated by the Islamic Development Bank, and to take advantage of the Longer-Term Trade Financing Scheme, the Islamic Banks Portfolio, the IDB Investment Funds, the Export Credit Insurance and Investment Guarantee System, in parallel with other ongoing projects, programmes and operations at IDB level.

The Conference examined the progress made in regard to the signature and/or ratification of the various OIC Agreements and Statutes, and expressed its appreciation of the efforts made by the General Secretariat to ensure the signature and ratification of such agreements and statutes. The Conference also invited Member States to speed up implementation of the agreements negotiated under the auspices of COMCEC.

The Conference emphasized the increasingly important role played by the private sector in the economic cooperation among Member States, and recommended that the Member States should extend their support and assistance to the Islamic Shipowners Association, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Commodity Exchange, and the International Association of Islamic Banks.

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93. The Conference regarded deterioration of the Environment as a major global problem facing the world and expressed concern over the increasing environmental degradation caused by human activities, which has led in some cases to irreversible changes in the environment, threatening life-sustaining eco-systems and undermining the health, well-being, development prospects and the very survival of life on the planet. It reaffirmed the determination of the Member States to work for the strengthening of international cooperation on global environmental problems.

It also emphasized the need for inter-state cooperation to continuously monitor, assess and anticipate environmental threats and render assistance in cases of environmental emergencies. It also emphasized the need for necessary and timely action for the protection of ecological conditions for present and future generations. It also called for combating pollution. It requested the Member States to intensify their efforts within the framework of United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP).

94. The Conference condemned the Israeli practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories which inter alia affect the environment and thus further contribute to the deterioration in the living conditions of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation.

95. The Conference expressed its grave concern over the increase in drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking in narcotics, which is threatening the health and well-being of millions of people, in particular youth, in the majority of states in the world. It emphasized the need to combat the drug abuse problem in all its manifestations and forms.

96. The Conference expressed grave concern at the worldwide spread of infectious diseases affecting human, animal resources and natural life during recent years. In consideration of the magnitude of the problem, it recommended greater coordination of Member States at the World Health Organization to combat these menaces through the use of new effective vaccines and immunization schedules against contagious diseases.

97. The Conference recommended that the Secretary General prepare a comprehensive and exhaustive study of all the elements of environment, sustainable development and health from the perspective that would serve the interests of Islamic States, to be submitted to the Conference of Foreign Ministers. The Conference also recommended that a Governmental Experts Committee be constituted to examine this subject in the light of the study.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

98. The Conference took note, with appreciation , of the reports of the Secretary General on the Islamic Universities, Centres and Cultural Institutions as well as on the projects of cultural character that are financed by the Organisation or are waiting for its support.

The Conference paid exceptional attention to the dissemination of the Islamic culture, teachings and education as well as the Arabic language and expressed its appreciation for the arrangements made for the reopening of the Islamic University in Niger and of the progress achieved by the other Islamic Universities in Uganda, Malaysia and Bangladesh.

The Conference also expressed its thanks to the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for the supportive policy they pursue for the development and progress of the Islamic Universities.

The Conference urged all Member States and Islamic institutions to extend financial and material assistance to these universities, institutions and centres so as to enhance their ever-increasing role in the development of the human resources that are indispensable for any development activity.

99. The Conference reaffirmed its support for the building of a new campus for Zeytounia University in Tunis so as to enable it to expand its educational and cultural role and expressed its appreciation for the start of the first phase of this project.

100. The Conference appealed to the Member States to adopt the Cultural Strategy within their cultural and educational projects.

101. The Conference urged the Member States to be alive to the necessity of including the questions of the child welfare in their social programmes and to cooperate with international organs specialized in the field of child welfare. It accorded particular attention to the issues relating to the role of women in Islamic Societies and welcomed the measures taken by the General Secretariat in this field in cooperation with regional and international organizations in conformity with the relevant resolution of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

102. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the killing of the Muslims and the aggression against their holy places in Palestine, India, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Jammu and Kashmir and in many other places in the world. It also strongly condemned the destruction of the historic Babri Mosque in Ayodhya by the extremist Hindus and called upon the Government of India to reconstruct the Babri Mosque at its original site.

103. The Conference expressed its profound appreciation for the work completed by the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture; the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage and the Islamic Fiqh Academy.

104. The Conference also took note with appreciation, of the reports submitted by the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, the Sports Federation of the Islamic Solidarity Games and the World Federation of the Arab-Islamic International Schools, on the activities in their fields of competence.

105. The Conference took note of the Report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on the activities of the Fund and its Waqf. It expressed its appreciation to the member States which have made generous donations to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf. It urged all Member States to commit themselves to extending annual voluntary donations to the Fund, each according to its ability, to enable the Fund to cover the deficit of its annual budget. It called on all Member States to contribute towards the capital of the Waqf of Islamic Solidarity Fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

106. The Conference adopted a number of resolutions on the Administrative and Financial issues. It particularly expressed its profound concern at the extreme financial difficulties faced by the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs. It also requested the Member States which have not settled their arrears of contribution to the General Secretariat and to the Subsidiary Organs to do so as soon as possible.

107. The Conference adopted the programme budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for the financial year 1992-93 and 1993-94.

CLOSING SESSION:

108. His Excellency Sardar Farooq Ahmed Leghari, the Minister of Finance and Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Chairman of the Conference, made a concluding statement wherein he thanked the participating delegations for the spirit of constructive cooperation and for their precious contribution towards the success of the Conference.

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VOTE OF THANKS:

109. At the end of work, Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of Malaysia, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Republic of Niger expressed respectively on behalf of the Asian, Arab and African Member States their profound thanks and gratitude to His Excellency Mir Balakh Sher Mazari, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the Government and people of Pakistan for the generous hospitality extended to the delegations and for the excellent arrangements which greatly contributed to the success of the Conference. They also expressed their appreciation to His Excellency Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, Chairman of the Conference for his farsightedness and competence in conducting the deliberations of the Conference, which has been a success.

Issued in Karachi
8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (29 April 1993)

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ANNEX II

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS
ON
POLITICAL, MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND MINORITIES, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY THE
TWENTY-FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
(SESSION OF ISLAMIC UNITY AND COOPERATION FOR PEACE, JUSTICE AND PROGRESS)

Index

	SUBJECT	PAGE
1.	ICFM/21-93/PIL/REP.1/Final Report of the Committee of the Political, Muslim Communities and Minorities, Legal and Information Affairs	50
2.	Resolution No.1/21-P on the Palestine Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.	54
3.	Resolution No.2/21-P on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.	62
4.	Resolution No.3/21-P on the Blessed Intifadha of the Palestinian People.	65
5.	Resolution No.4/21-P on the Occupied Syrian Golan.	68
6.	Resolution No.5/21-P on Israel's Occupation of Lebanese Territory.	71
7.	Resolution No.6/21-P on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf.	73
8.	Resolution No.7/21-P on the Situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.	75
9.	Resolution No.8/21-P on the Situation in Afghanistan.	82
10.	Resolution No.9/21-P on Jammu and Kashmir Dispute.	85
11.	Resolution No.10/21-P on the Situation in Somalia.	88

/...

12. Resolution No.11/21-P on the Consequences of Iraq's Aggression against Kuwait and Iraq's Non-compliance with Security Council Resolutions. 90

13. Resolution No.12/21-P on the Conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan 93

14. Resolution No.13/21-P on the United States Aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. 95

15. Resolution No.14/21-P on the Crisis between the United States, the United Kingdom and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirya. 97

16. Resolution No.15/21-P on the Development of the Situation in South Africa. 99

17. Resolution No.16/21-P on Developments taking place in the World especially in Eastern and Central Europe and their effects on the Islamic World. 101

18. Resolution No.17/21-P on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States. 103

19. Resolution No. 18/21-P on the Question of Confidence and Security Building Measures among Islamic States. 106

20. Resolution No.19/21-P on the Question of the Security of Small States and the Solidarity of the Islamic Ummah in Safeguarding the Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of Small States from the threats posed by Actions of Mercenaries. 108

21. Resolution No.20/21-P on the Establishment of Nuclear Weapon Feee Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. 110

/...

22. Resolution No.21/21-P on the Strengthening of the Security of Non-nuclear Weapon States against the use or threat of use of Nuclear Weapons. 113

23. Resolution No.22/21-P on the Developments in International Situation and Steps taken for General and Complete Disarmament and its Implications for the Security of Islamic States. 115

24. Resolution No.23/21-P on the Regional Arms Control and Disarmament. 118

25. Resolution No.24/21-P on the Regional Military Balance. 120

26. Resolution No.25/21-P on Israeli Nuclear Armament. 121

27. Resolution No.26/21-P on Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel. 124

28. Resolution No.27/21-P on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa. 127

29. Resolution No.28/21-P on the Comorian Island of Mayotte. 129

30. Resolution No.29/21-P on Solidarity with Mali for the Restoration of Peace and Development in the Northern Region. 131

31. Resolution No. 30/21-P on the Reparations for Colonialism and the After Effects of War. 132

32. Resolution No.31/21-P on Support for the efforts of Sudan to Achieve National Unity, Peace and Development, and to Safeguard its Identity and Cultural Heritage in the Face of Current Challenges. 134

33. Resolution No. 32/21-P on the Use of Science and Technology for Development. 136

34. Resolution No.33/21-P on the Problem of Dumping of Danagerous Nuclear and Toxic Wastes in the Islamic States. 138

35. Resolution No.34/21-P on the Problem of Refugees in the Muslim World. 140

36. Resolution No.35/21-P on OIC candidatures to the Posts of Directors-General of FAO and UNESCO. 142

37. Resolution No.36/21-P on the Peace Process in Mozambique. 143

38. Resolution No.37/21-P on the General Situation of Islamic Communities in Non-OIC Member States. 145

39. Resolution No.38/21-P on the Question of Muslims in Southern Philippines. 147

40. Resolution No.39/21-P on the International Islamic Court of Justice. 149

41. Resolution No.40/21-P on the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam. 150

42. Resolution No.41/21-P on Coordination Among Member States in the Field of Human Rights. 152

43. Resolution No.42/21-P on the Status of Signature and Ratification of the Agreements concluded under the Auspices of the OIC. 156

44. Resolution No.43/21-P on Convening of an International Conference under the Auspices of the U.N. to Define the Meaning of Terrorism and Distinguish it from Peoples' Struggle for National Liberation. 157

45. Resolution No.44/21-P on the preparation of a Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism. 159

46. Resolution No.45/21-P on the Strengthening of Islamic Solidarity in Combating Hijacking. 160

47. Resolution No.46/21-P on Second Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information. 162

48. Resolution No.47/21-P on the Implementation of the Decisions of the Second Islamic Conference of Information Ministers. 164

49. Resolution No.48/21-P on the Information Plan. 165

50. Resolution No. 49/21-P on the Islamic International News Agency (IINA). 167

51. Resolution No.50/21-P on the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization. 168

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE POLITICAL, MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND MINORITIES, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS ADOPTED BY THE TWENTY-FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS SESSION OF ISLAMIC UNITY AND COOPERATION FOR PEACE, JUSTICE AND PROGRESS

The Political Committee of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), met from 5-7 Zul Qa'Dah (26-28 April 1993) to consider agenda items concerning Political, Muslim Communities, Minorities, Legal and Information Affairs.

2. The Committee was chaired by His Excellency Shahryar M. Khan, Foreign Secretary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Committee consisted of Representatives of all Member States participating in the Conference. The General Secretariat was represented by His Excellency Mr. Ibrahim Saleh Bakr, Assistant Secretary General.

3. In his introductory statement, the Chairman of the Committee, His Excellency Shahryar M. Khan emphasized the importance of the deliberations of the Committee, which had assumed special significance in view of the profound transformations taking place in the global environment, which required the forging of greater Islamic unity and cooperation for surmounting the formidable challenges faced by the Islamic nation and peoples in the various parts of the world.

4. To facilitate its deliberations, the Committee decided to establish Working Groups as follows:

a) Working Group I to consider items relating to Palestine Cause, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli conflict viz items No. 15 to 17.

b) Working Group II to consider the items of the agenda relating to Information Affairs viz items No. 53 to 56.

In addition to the above, adhoc working groups were also set up to harmonize the text of some draft resolutions pertaining to Disarmament and Human Rights issues.

The Working Groups were open-ended and were mandated to prepare and harmonize the texts of draft resolutions on the items of the agenda assigned to them for consideration and adoption by the Political Committee.

The Working Groups met on 5-6 Zul Qa'dah (26-27 April 1993) and submitted their reports along with draft resolutions relating to the items assigned to them for consideration and adoption by the Political Committee on 6 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (27 April 1993).

5. The agenda items No. 18 to 52 were considered by the Committee with the exception of the following:

(a) Item No. 18 entitled "The Situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina" on which the OIC Contact Group met at the Ministerial level and finalized the draft resolution, that was adopted by the Plenary on 6 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (27 April 1993).

(b) Item No. 34 on "Islamic Solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel" which was referred to the Ministerial level Committee on "Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel".

(c) Item No. 46 entitled the "Question of the Muslims of Southern Philippines" which was considered by the OIC Ministerial Committee on the question of the Muslims of Southern Philippines.

6. The Political Committee held 8 sessions. The draft resolutions were carefully considered and adopted by the Committee either by consensus or with overwhelming support. A few reservations that were made were noted by the Secretariat for the record.

7. The Draft Resolutions prepared by the Ministerial Committees as mentioned above were submitted directly to the Plenary. The Resolution under item No. 23 entitled "The Conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan" had already been approved by the Plenary.

8. On agenda item No. 30 entitled "Support for Coordination and Consultation among Islamic States" the Committee decided to reaffirm the provisions of Resolution No. 16/6-P(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and recommended that this item be placed on the agenda of the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

9. On Agenda Item No.45 entitled "Protection of Islamic Holy Places and of Muslim Minorities and Muslims subjected to foreign aggression or occupation", the Committee recommended that this item be placed on the Agenda of the 22nd Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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10. The draft Resolutions adopted by the Committee on Political, Muslim Communities and Minorities, Legal and Information affairs are annexed herewith.

11. The Political Committee recommended to the Plenary of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to kindly approve the draft resolutions proposed by the Committee.

12. On the conclusion of its proceedings, the Committee expressed its gratitude and deep appreciation to the Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the warm welcome and generous hospitality they extended to all delegations.

13. The Committee also expressed its deep appreciation for the able manner in which His Excellency Shaharyar M. Khan steered the proceedings of the Committee to a successful conclusion.

14. The Chairman expressed his thanks to the members of the Committee for their cooperation and constructive participation.

Shahryar M. Khan
Chairman of the Political Committee

RESOLUTIONS
ON
POLITICAL, MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND MINORITIES, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS ADOPTED BY THE TWENTY-FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF ISLAMIC UNITY AND COOPERATION FOR PEACE, JUSTICE AND PROGRESS)

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/21-P
ON THE
PALESTINE CAUSE AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993);

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict contained in Document No. (ICFM/21-93/PAL/D.1);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling all the resolutions of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States on the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Reaffirming that the Palestine Cause is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories, its annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, its denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and its disrespect for the human rights of the Palestinians constitute a flagrant violation of international legitimacy and the principles of international law as well as the UN Charter and the relevant UN resolutions and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights;

Affirming the UN Security Council Resolution No.681 and the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War to the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Pursuant to the UN Security Council Resolution No. (799) which confirms the illegality of the deportation and rules the immediate and safe return of the deported Palestinians to their homeland;

Expressing its deep concern over the Israeli occupation's continuous practice of the deportation policy and its persistence in its repressive and racist practices, the escalation of its oppressive terroristic operations and the collective punishment of the Arab citizens in all parts of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

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Expressing its deep concern also over the continuing Jewish migration operation to the occupied territories and their settlement there - a state of affairs that leads to the expansion and establishment of these settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

Proceeding from the Islamic and international resolutions that confirm the legality of the struggle being waged by the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, its sole and legitimate representative, for the restoration of their sovereignty over their territory and the exercise of their inalienable national rights;

Following with interest the Palestinian people's insistence on the continuation of the popular Intifadha until they become able to put an end to the Israeli occupation and to exercise their inalienable national rights;

Expressing its deep concern over the continuous Israeli aggression against Southern Lebanon and Western Beqa'a and warning that the Israeli policies, practices and expansionist plans, do not only aim at the Arab frontline states but also do aim at the destabilization of the Islamic countries and threaten the international peace and security;

Following with interest the peaceful efforts being exerted for the achievement of a just and comprehensive solution for the Palestinian Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions Nos. 242 and 338 and of the formula of land in exchange for peace and for the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people;

Affirming the importance of the United Nations' role in the efforts aiming at the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement for the Palestinian Question and the Arab-Israeli conflict:-

1- Reaffirms all the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences relating to the Palestine Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

2- Reaffirms that the Palestinian cause is the prime cause of the Muslims, and expresses its pride in and solidarity with the just struggle being waged by the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their sole and legitimate representative, until they become able to regain their land and exercise their inalienable national rights, including their rights to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their own, independent Palestinian state on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;

3- Reaffirms also that the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict is an integral whole, both in treatment and solution and that the solution cannot be partitioned so as to cover only some parties to the conflict or some reasons of the conflict with the exclusion of the others;

4- Expresses its support and advocacy for the peace process in the Middle East that aims at finding a just and comprehensive solution for the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict and is of the opinion that the success of the peace process in the Middle East rests on the following bases and components:-

First: It must be pursuant to the resolutions of the international legitimacy, including UN Security Council Resolutions Nos. 242 and 338 and the abidance by their implementation as well as to the international and Arab understanding of these two resolutions which ensure Israel's total withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as the occupied Syrian Golan and the occupied Jordanian territories, on the basis of the formula of land in exchange for peace and for the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people and on enabling them to exercise their right to self- determination.

Second: The application of UN Security Council Resolution No. 242 on all fronts including the Palestinian front.

Third: Al-Quds is the core of the Palestine cause, which is itself the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict and therefore it cannot be excluded from the ongoing peace negotiations and must be dealt with as an integral part of the Palestinian territories, occupied in 1967, upon which are applicable whatever applies to the occupied territories in accordance with UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

Fourth: The Jewish settlement in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan must be stopped with the provision of international guarantees for ensuring this and the existing settlements are to be removed as they are illegal in accordance with the resolutions of the international legality including UN Security Council Resolution No. 465.

Fifth: The solution must be a comprehensive one that covers all fronts including the Palestinian one in accordance with the resolutions of the international legality and the transitional stage must necessarily include the Palestinian people's right to exercise their authority over the land, water and other natural resources as well as over all political and economic affairs, in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution No. 135/37. The transitional stage should also cover the settlement of the Palestinian refugees' question in accordance with the United Nations' resolutions particularly UN General Assembly Resolution No. 194 and Security Council Resolution No. 237.

Sixth: The necessity of ensuring international protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; the application of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Hague Treaty of 1907; putting an end to all of Israel's terroristic and repressive practices against the Palestinian people; as well as to the sequestration of the properties of the people and of the Islamic and Christian Awqaf (Endowments) and the attempts to change their character; the desecration of the Holy places and the excavations that endanger these sacred places.

5- Calls for a more effective participation of the United Nations in the Peace Process relating to the Middle East and affirms the continuity of the United Nations' permanent and full responsibility for the Palestinian cause

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until such time in which a just and comprehensive solution is found, for all of its aspects, so as to ensure the ending of the occupation and the Palestinian people's exercise of their inalienable national rights and *calls upon* Member States to respond favourably to Security Council Resolution 681(1990) by holding a Special Session to study the proper means for implementing the objectives of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

6- *Calls upon* the United States of America to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and *calls upon it* also to resume the dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their sole, legitimate representative as a just step for the support of the Peace Process in the Middle East.

7. *Draws the attention* of the international public opinion and the UN Security Council to the danger of Israel's conduct as if it is excluded from all obligations towards the principles of the international law and is also exempted from abidance by the criteria of the international legitimacy; and *calls upon* the international community to be alive to the necessity of compelling Israel to stop its violations of the principles of the international legitimacy and of forcing it to implement the resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly without any delay and procrastination.

8. *Strongly condemns* the deportation policy which the Israeli Government practises in the occupied Palestinian territories; and *particularly condemns* the deportation of more than four hundred Palestinian citizens, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles of the human rights and all the international laws and conventions, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949; as well as a violation of the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

It also strongly condemns Israel for the announcement of its refusal to implement UN Security Council Resolution No. 799, thus violating Article 25 of the UN Charter; and *calls upon* the international community to implement the provisions of article Seven of the Charter on Israel if it does not abide by the full implementation of Resolution No.799, which condemned the deportation policy and called for the immediate and safe return of all deported Palestinians.

9. Invites all States of the world to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might in any way be interpreted by those authorities, as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" it had imposed by the declaration of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel. In this context, it should be proper to recall the UN Security Council Resolutions Nos.465, 476 and 478 which rule that the Israeli measures relating to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif are null and void and affirm that all the legislative, administrative and settlement measures aiming at changing the legal status of the Holy City are null and void, have no legal effects whatsoever and are a violation of international agreements, conventions and norms.

10. Requests the Islamic Group in the United Nations to take all necessary measures so that the UN Secretary General make the necessary arrangements to implement the operative paragraphs of UN Security Council Resolution No. 681 by calling a meeting of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to consider the measures to be taken in order to protect the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; and calls upon these States to respond favourably to the efforts of the Secretary General in this regard.

11. **Stresses** the importance of the constitution of the role of the Islamic Bureau for military coordination with Palestine.

12. Calls for abiding by the provisions of the Islamic Boycott against Israel and to consider the legislation, rules and provisions governing the Boycott "the General Principles of the Boycott, Islamic Law, the Internal Regulations and Sessional Meetings of the Regional Offices" as part of their own-current national legislaltions, and set up the necessary offices and mechanisms to serve that end.

13. Strongly condemns the Israeli repressive measures and practices against the Palestinian citizens. Also strongly condemns Israel's expansionist settlement policy and regards all settlements established or to be established by Israel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in all other parts of the occupied Palestinian territory and the Syrian Golan as null and void in accordance with international legitimacy and appeals to all States to refrain from taking any steps that might facilitate the process of settlement in the occupied territories; invites the Member States to request the UN Security Council to form an international committee to supervise and monitor the prevention of the settlement process in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

14. Strongly condemns the policy of migrating the Jews to the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan and of settling them there.

15. Strongly condemns Israel's continuing occupation of Southern Lebanon and the Western Biqa'h region, its arbitrary practices and military acts of aggression against the Lebanese citizens and against the Palestinian refugees in their camps in Lebanon, and calls upon the UN Security Council to put an immediate end to these acts of aggression and demands Israel's immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal from the Lebanese territory; and affirms its eagerness to maintain the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders. Moreover, it stresses the necessity of implementing the UN Security Council resolutions concerning Lebanon and in particular Resolution No.425 (1978) and expresses its appreciation for the achievements of the Supreme Tripartite Arab Committee; also calls on the international community to contribute to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon.

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16. Strongly condemns Israel for refusing to abide by UN Security Council Resolution 497 (1981); for the imposition of its jurisdiction, laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan and the annexation policies and practices it pursues there, as well as the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of land, the diversion of water resources, and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian citizens; it considers all of these measures as null and void, and as a violation of the rules and principles of international law, pertaining to occupation and war, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

17. Calls on the international community to force Israel into implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, in particular UN Security Council resolution No. 487(1981) as well as the resolution adopted by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which call for placing all nuclear installations under the IAEA System of safeguards under the control of that Agency. Also to serve notice on Israel to declare its renunciation of its policy of nuclear armament and submit a full and complete statement of its stock of nuclear weapons and material to the UN Security Council and IAEA, in view of the fact that it is of vital importance to the initiatives designed to turn the Middle East into a mass-destruction weapons free zone, and foremost among which are nuclear weapons.

18. Expresses its appreciation to the States of the European Community, China, Japan, the Vatican, the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organisation of African Unity and the UN Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, and all the peoples and peace-loving forces, for their support of the Palestinian cause and at international fora as well as their support of the struggle of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha. It appeals to them to continue support and sustain that cause by all possible means.

19. Requests the Secretary General to adopt the measures necessary for the continuity and further enhancement of the contacts and coordination on the Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States, the Organisation of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement, the European Economic Community and the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

20. Invites the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 2/21-P ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, contained in Document No.(ICFM/21-93/PAL/D.3);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and guided by Resolution No.1/3-P (I.S) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, in particular resolutions 465, 476 and 478 which consider as null and void the Israeli Law stipulating Al-Quds as the unified capital of Israel;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of Israel's acts of aggression on the Holy Places and masses of worshippers in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and also over the deteriorating situation of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Islamic and Christian Holy Places, in particular the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock;

Expressing its complete solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha;

Commending the continuous efforts of the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco;

Referring to the letter dated February 1993 sent by His Holiness the Pope to His Majesty King Hassan II, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee,

1. Reaffirms all relevant resolutions of Islamic Conferences concerning Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

2. Confirms the commitment of Member States to implement the Islamic Programme of Action Against the Zionist Enemy, which was adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference.

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3. Reaffirms the recommendations of the Fourteenth Session of the Al-Quds Committee held in Marrakesh on 23 January, 1992.

4. Asserts that peace will not prevail in the Middle East unless Israel withdraws from all the Occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, at the forefront of which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, being part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and whatever is applicable to all the occupied territories applies to that city also, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly.

5. Invites all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted in any way by those authorities as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel. It recalls, in this context, the resolutions of the UN Security Council Nos. 465, 476 and 478 (1980) which all confirm the invalidity of the Israeli law which considers Al-Quds as a unified capital of Israel. These resolutions also confirm that all legislative, administrative and settlements' procedures and measures aiming at altering the legal status of the Holy City are null and void and are a flagrant violation of international agreements, conventions and norms.

6. Asserts the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with those international groups which support the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people with a view to implementing the international resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, to stop the hostile measures and aggressive practices and the excavation in this Holy City, and to safeguard the cultural and historical heritage of that City.

7. Reaffirms that 1993 is the year of Al-Quds and requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of the following activities throughout that year:-

(a) Inviting all Islamic States that have not, as yet, signed the twinning of their capitals with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of the State of Palestine to take early action to this effect and to sponsor some projects inside the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in support of it and of its steadfast citizens.

(b) Issuing of the postage stamp of Al-Quds.

(c) Organizing of Charity Markets in favour of Al-Quds Fund of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

(d) Sustained coordination on the topic of Al-Quds Al-Sharif with all international and regional fora and organizations and holding two international symposia on Al-Quds in coordination with these international and regional organizations.

(e) Sustained coordination with the non-governmental organizations for the holding of a symposium on Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

8. Strongly condemns Israel's savage and racist policies and practices against the Palestinian people, as well as its settlement designs on Al-Quds Al-Sharif which aim at causing demographic changes therein and Judaizing it, thus violating the principles of International Law, and the Resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, as well as the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

9. Expresses its appreciation of the stand adopted by His Holiness the Pope John Paul II and other Christian authorities that support the rights of the Palestinian people and puts on record with appreciation their condemnation and denunciation of Israeli practices in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and calls for continued coordination with the Vatican City and other Christian authorities so as to safeguard the City of Al-Quds and its identity.

10. Welcomes the contacts made last year by His Majesty King Hassan II with His Holiness the Pope in the Vatican regarding Al-Quds Al-Sharif, that showed that the Vatican still has the same position on Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

11. Approves all recommendations of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Experts Committee on ways and means of confronting the dangers of Zionist colonialist settlement in Palestine and the occupied Arab territories, which was held in Jeddah on 11 Sha'ban, 1413H, corresponding to 2nd February 1993.

12. Entrusts the Secretary General with the task of following up the implementation of this resolution and of submitting a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/21-P
ON THE
BLESSED INTIFADHA OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Blessed Palestinian Popular Intifadha contained in Document No. ICFM/21-93/PAL/D.2;

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC;

Pursuant to all relevant Islamic resolutions;

Proceeding from the UN resolutions and in particular UN Security Council Resolution No. 681 which stresses the applicability of all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War, signed on 12 August 1949, the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Proceeding from the UN Security Council Resolution No.799 which confirms the illegality of the deportation and demands the immediate and safe return of the Palestinian deportees to their homeland;

Expressing its deep concern over the serious situation prevailing in the occupied Palestinian Territories as a result of continued Israeli Occupation, and of Israel's arbitrary practices, repressive measures, continuing confiscation of land and property, escalation of the policy of deportation, demolition of houses and imposition of collective sanctions on the inhabitants, and desecration of Islamic and Christian holy places;

Expressing its deep concern over Israel's continuing establishment and expansion of settlements in the Occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories which constitutes a flagrant violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people and thwarts the efforts exerted towards establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the region;

Taking into account the deteriorating economic situation in the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories and the dire need for extending every kind of material and political support to strengthen the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and continuation of their blessed Intifadha;

Commending the growing unanimous international opposition to the Israeli government's policy of expansion and settlement, and the international community's support of the Palestinian Intifadha and their stand by the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people;

1. Reaffirms all previous relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and confirms the necessity of providing all forms of support to the blessed Intifadha to enable it to continue until it achieves its objective.

2. Reaffirms also that the just and comprehensive solution of the Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict could only be based on the relevant UN resolutions which demand the total withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and on enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable and national rights including their rights to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent Palestinian State on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

3. Strongly condemns the Israeli suppressive and terroristic practices and measures against the Palestinian citizens in the Occupied Palestinian territories and calls upon the international community to intensify its efforts to force Israel to stop its violations of the human rights principles and calls upon the UN Security Council to speedily adopt the necessary measures for ensuring international protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

4. Strongly condemns Israeli Government's uninterrupted settlement and expansionist policy, its insistence on continuing to occupy the Arab territories, deportation of Palestinian Arab citizens from their territory and homeland, and replacing them by immigrant Jews from different parts of the world, which constitutes a direct threat to the security and vital interests of the Islamic Ummah.

5. Appeals to the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and especially the Human Rights Commission and all States and governments to exercise utmost pressure to force Israel to abide by the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and to put to an end its repressive and arbitrary measures against the inhabitants of the Palestinian Occupied Territories, to seek the release of detainees, return the deportees, cease the practice of

collective punishment, refrain from desecrating places of worship, also refrain from demolishing houses and to revoke all restrictions on the freedom of movement.

6. _Requests_ again the Member States to implement the projects that support the Palestinian Intifadha which were approved by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and confirmed by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in its Resolution No.1/19-P.

7. _Approves_ all recommendations of the 6th Meeting of the Islamic Committee Entrusted with Drawing Up an Information Programme in Support of the Intifadha held on 10 Sha'ban, 1413H, corresponding to 1st February 1993.

8. _Approves_ all recommendations of the Seventh Meeting of the Islamic Committee for Monitoring the Movements of the Zionist Enemy, convened in Jeddah on 18 Rabi' I, 1413H (15 September, 1992).

9. _Expresses_ its gratitude to all international and popular organizations and information media, which uphold the rights of the Palestinian people and their popular Intifadha, _urging_ them to continue to expose the brutal crimes perpetrated by the Israeli forces of occupation in view of its effective impact on world public opinion.

10. _Requests_ the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the provisions of this resolution at international and Islamic levels and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 4/21-P
ON
THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Dhul Qi'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Having considered the item titled "The Occupied Syrian Golan" and Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan;

Having reviewed the repressive measures to which the Syrian Arab citizens there are being subjected and Israel's continued attempts to force them to accept Israeli identity;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, the latest being Resolution 4/6-P (IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference in Dakar and Resolution 2/20-P of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Istanbul;

Recalling Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, the latest of which is Resolution 47/63-A of December 11, 1992;

Observing that Israel, in contravention of Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, has refused to accept and implement the numerous relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981);

Deeply concerned at the fact that Israel has not withdrawn from the Syrian Golan which it occupies since 1967 contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

Noting with satisfaction the convening of the Madrid Peace Conference on the basis of the two Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), yet regretting that none of the desired major results has been achieved;

1. Lauds the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the Golan against occupation and their valiant resistance to Israel's repressive measures and desperate attempts to weaken their attachment to their land and to their Syrian Arab identity.

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2. _Strongly condemns_ Israel for its non-compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 497 (1981).

3. _Reaffirms_ that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal, null and void and has _no legal validity_ whatsoever and that it constitutes a flagrant violation of the OIC Charter and relevant resolutions, the UN Charter and relevant resolutions, and the principles of International Law in particular, the non permissibility of acquiring other people's land by force.

4. _Declares_ that the Knesset decision of 11 November 1991 sanctioning the annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan is null and void, has no legal effect, and constitutes a flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 497 (1981).

5. _Strongly condemns_ Israel for its persistence in changing the legal status, demographic composition and institutional structure of the Occupied Syrian Golan, and for its policy and practices of confiscating lands, appropriating water resources, establishing settlements and transferring settlers and immigrants thereto and of imposing an economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population and prohibiting their exportation.

6. _Strongly condemns_ Israel's attempts to impose Israeli nationality and identity cards on the Syrian Arab citizens, as these measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies.

7. _Reaffirms_ the applicability of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war to the occupied Syrian Golan.

8. _Calls upon_ all states to halt the flow of any military, economic, financial, technological and human assistance to Israel which extend the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and encourage Israel to pursue its expansionist policy against the Arab countries.

9. _Reaffirms_ that the continued occupation by Israel of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its annexation on 14 December 1981 following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration over these territories constitute a constant threat to peace and security in the region.

10. Strongly reaffirms its call that Israel, the occupying authority, at once repeal its illegal decision adopted on 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration over the Syrian Golan and which the actual annexation of these territories involves.

11. Calls upon Israel to withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan in pursuance of the relevant Security Council resolutions.

12. Invites the international community to urge and prompt Israel to a total withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region.

13. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/21-P
ON
ISRAEL'S OCCUPATION
OF LEBANESE TERRITORY

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993);

Proceeding from the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

REFERRING to the Charter of the CIC and all previous resolutions adopted by this Organisation;

CONSIDERING that the Israeli enemy's authorities have occupied and continue to occupy part of the Lebanese territory, seizing assets and property in violation of the principles of international law and human rights;

RECALLING the efforts of the Higher Arab Tripartite Committee stemming from the Arab Summit in Casablanca which were designed to settle the Lebanese situation;

1. STRONGLY CONDEMNS Israel for its continued occupation of Lebanese territory, and its kidnapping and deportation of a number of Lebanese citizens from their villages and land in the occupied part of Lebanon. It also strongly condemns the Israeli enemy's inhuman practices in these regions, and its resort to coercion, terrorism, repression, collective punishment and shelling against the civilian population in a bid to morsel out and annex further territories. It calls on the UN Security Council and U. N. Secretary General to step up their efforts to prevent Israel from pursuing its practices and acts of aggression and obtain the release of hundreds of Lebanese citizens detained in Israeli prisons and in those of its puppet forces in Southern Lebanon.

2. STRONGLY CONDEMNS Israel for deporting more than four hundred Palestinians from the occupied territories in violation of the rules of International Law, especially the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, while drawing attention to and warning against the grave dangers resulting from such violation and the Israeli policy of mass banishment and deportation to peace and stability in the region or to the on-going peace process;

IT ALSO STRONGLY CONDEMNS Israel for violating the sovereignty of the Republic of Lebanon by deporting these Palestinian citizens to the occupied Lebanese territory. It expresses its support and advocacy of the decisions of the Lebanese Government in this respect;

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3. CALLS ON the UN Security Council to take the necessary measures including application of the provisions of Charter Seven of the UN Charter, to ensure Israel's commitment to immediately implement Resolution 799;

4. REQUESTS the United Nations and its various institutions to force Israel to implement the U.N. Security Council resolutions, in particular Resolution 425 (1978), concerning the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Lebanese territory beyond the internationally recognized Lebanese borders, while respecting Lebanese independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and assisting the legitimate Lebanese authorities in their bid to control the entire Lebanese territory and all aspects of national activity; and furthermore pays tribute to the Lebanese people for their heroism and steadfastness against Israeli occupation.

5. PRAISES the achievements of the Higher Arab Tripartite Committee stemming from the Casablanca Arab Summit, and reaffirms its support of the National Reconciliation Document for Lebanon, known as the Taif Agreement; further commends the steps taken by the Lebanese Government and its uninterrupted efforts to put into effect the provisions of that document and thus assure Lebanon's recovery and enhance the unity, sovereignty and independence of that country and rebuilding of its institutions.

6. CALLS ON the international community to speed up the establishment of the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon, decided by the Arab Summit in Baghdad, and to contribute generously to it. It also invites all States to increase their assistance to Lebanon to enable that country to restore and modernize its infrastructure, set up its facilities and provide added impetus to its economy, in order to improve living conditions and consolidate all the political achievements of the Government of National Reconciliation throughout the country.

7. Entrusts the Secretary General with the task of following-up the implementation of this resolution and of submitting a report on it to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/21-P
ON
AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf contained in Document No.(ICFM/21-93/PAL/D.4);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha;

Paying tribute to Member States that regularly fulfil their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Appreciating the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf in supporting the struggle and Jihad of the Palestinian people and consolidating their heroic Intifadha within their occupied homeland Palestine, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting with great concern Israel's continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;

Commending the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to seek financial resources for the Fund and its Waqf;

Expressing its concern over the continuing critical financial situation of the Fund, which prevents it from reaching the targets it has set itself;

1- Confirms all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.

2- Endorses all recommendations and resolutions of the Ninth Meeting of the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund.

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3- Calls upon Member States to honour their commitment to cover the approved budgets for Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf amounting to a hundred million U.S. Dollars each and urges Member States to take steps towards paying their contributions and invites those which did not pledge donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to do so.

4- Urges Member States to continue the campaign for the collection of donations in favour of the Fund and its Waqf and to call upon their citizens and residents to respond to this campaign as well as direct governmental and non-governmental mass media to launch a special advertizing campaign in this regard.

5- Urges Member States to encourage the organization at local and Islamic levels of festivals, exhibitions and charity bazars , whose proceeds would enhance the resources of the Fund.

6 Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/21-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 4-8 Zul Qadah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which emphasize the commitment of Islamic Ummah to the consolidation of international peace and security;

Bearing in mind the obligation of all States to act in conformity with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter;

Reaffirming particularly the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their international relations;

Expressing its alarm at the horrifying situation in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina arising from Serbian aggression and the acts of crime and genocide perpetrated by the Serbs;

Recalling the Resolutions No. 1/5-EX and 1/6-EX on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina adopted respectively in Istanbul and in Jeddah by the Fifth and Sixth Extraordinary Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, as well as the relevant provisions of the Final Declaration of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Sixth Islamic Summit Enlarged to the Chairmen of the Standing Committees, held in Dakar;

Recalling also all the relevant resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly regarding Bosnia-Herzegovina, particularly the Security Council Resolution No. 757 and General Assembly resolutions 46/242 and 47/121;

Welcoming the U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 808 (1993), which stipulates the establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law, committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

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Further Welcoming the U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 816 (1993), which authorizes the Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to take all necessary measures in order to enforce the No-Fly-Zone over the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Taking into account with appreciation all the ongoing diplomatic efforts for restoring peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Gravely concerned, however, over the fact that the Serbian side is utilizing the negotiating process to consolidate its territorial acquisitions and to obstruct Security Council from authorizing the use of force to secure the implementation of its relevant resolutions;

Deploring vigorously, in this context, the continued non compliance by Serbia and Montenegro and by the Serbs with all relevant international resolutions and calls made upon them;

Further concerned over the tragic humanitarian situation in the cities and towns under Serbian siege;

Expressing its condemnation on the recent shelling of the town of Srebrenica by the Serbian forces, with the aim of driving the Muslims out of yet another town, as a part of Serbian "ethnic cleansing" campaign, which is a form of genocide;

Reaffirming that territorial gains or changes brought about by violence are not acceptable;

Commending the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina for its outstanding flexibility and responsibility as manifested in its acceptance of all the documents negotiated at the peace process;

Welcoming the provisional measures issued by the International Court of Justice, in response to a suit initiated by the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Affirming that the international community has the responsibility to secure the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as to prevent acts of genocide and of crimes against humanity;

Emphasizing that the deteriorating situation of the Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina calls for more international humanitarian assistance coupled with effective measures aimed at providing continuous and unimpeded delivery of the assistance to the needy;

Alarmed that the ongoing conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina poses a grave risk of spilling over to adjacent areas and beyond, and that the aggressor has the intention to spread the conflict;

Further emphasizing that it is and will be necessary to take effective measures to ensure the full and strict implementation of any decision of the U.N. Security Council or International Conference on former Yugoslavia, or agreement reached by the sides concerned;

Convinced that, in face of the current situation, the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina has the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, in accordance with Article 51 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and that the current arms embargo on the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina is the major factor impeding the use of the right of self-defence;

Stressing that the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina warrants the implementation of decisive measures in conformity with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, in particular Article 42;

1. Notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Doc. No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.1).

2. Reaffirms the provisions contained in Resolution No. 1/5-EX and 1/6-EX on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted by the Fifth and Sixth Extraordinary Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, as well as the relevant United Nations Security Council and General Assembly Resolutions, in particular, General Assembly Resolutions 46/242 and 47/121 and demands their immediate implementation.

3. Reaffirms also the decisions of the meeting of the enlarged bureau of the Sixth Islamic Summit held in Dakar on January 11, 1993.

4. Reaffirms further its commitment to restoring peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as safeguarding its unity,sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity.

5. Strongly condemns the genocidal Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the non-compliance by Serbia and Montenegro and the Bosnian Serb party to the will of the International community as manifested in relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, General Assembly, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

6. Deplores the breaches of the comprehensive and mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against Serbia and Montenegro and urges the Security Council to ensure full implementation of its relevant resolutions and especially to prevent supplies reaching Serbia through the Danube River or any other means.

7. Condemns vigorously the massive and flagrant violations of the human rights of the Bosnian people and of international humanitarian law by Serbia and Montenegro and the Bosnian Serbs.

8. Strongly condemns, once again, the abhorrent Serbian policy of "ethnic cleansing", and in this context reaffirms the right of all Bosnian refugees to return to their homes under conditions of safety and honour.

9. Requests the Security Council to act decisively and expeditiously under the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, and to authorize U.N. Member States, in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to use all necessary means to uphold and restore the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

10. Further requests the Security Council to guarantee safe routes for unhindered provision and delivery of international assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

11. Also requests the Security Council to exempt, without any further delay, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo as imposed on the former Yugoslavia under Security Council Resolution 713 (1991).

12. Urges Member States as well as other members of the international community to extend their cooperation to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in exercise of its inherent right of individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter including the supply of arms.

13. Urges the Security Council, to immediately take further appropriate measures, including the authorization of the use of force, under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, to ensure:

a. placing of all heavy weapons in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under effective international physical control or neutralising them to render them inoperative;

b. interdiction of all arms supplies to the Serbs;

c. institution of appropriate measures for reparations for the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Serbia and Montenegro; and

d. that Serbia and Montenegro is liable under international law for any direct loss, damage, including environmental damage, or injury to foreign governments, nationals and corporations, as a result of its aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

e. imposition of a complete and comprehensive economic blockade against Serbia and Montenegro;

f. freezing of all assets abroad of Serbia-Montenegro.

14. Calls upon Member States who have not yet done so to sever all economic and commercial ties with Serbia and Montenegro.

15. Decides that Member States would jointly seek the formal expulsion of FRY (Serbia and Montenegro) from the United Nations and all its agencies, organs, bodies and programmes.

16. Requests the Member States to take appropriate measures, individually and collectively, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, against those States which are willfully violating the United Nations sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.

17. Decides to request the reconvening of the United Nations General Assembly session on Bosnia and Herzegovina in case the Security Council is unable to deal effectively with the Serbian aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina.

18. Notes with appreciation the ongoing efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNPROFOR and other international humanitarian agencies in providing humanitarian assistance to the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

19. Requests the United Nations and other relevant international organizations to consider urgently the introduction of safe areas in addition to those specified in Security Council Resolution 819 (1993), in close consultation with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the existing humanitarian effort to supply relief goods through road convoys and airlifts.

20. Urges the Member States and the international community to contribute finances and personnel for implementing the decisions of the Security Council to uphold and restore the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

21. Requests the Security Council to act immediately to close all detention and concentration camps in Serbia and Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina established by the Serbs; and until implementation to assign international observers to these camps.

22. Requests that the International Committee of the Red Cross be granted free access to all detention camps established by Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to all persons imprisoned in these camps and that all prisoners be notified to it without delay.

23. Calls for full respect by all parties of the Humanitarian Plan of Action adopted in the framework of the London Conference on 27 August 1992 and notably calls for the immediate release of prisoners in accordance with the agreement signed in Geneva under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross on 1 October 1992.

24. Warns once again the Serb and Montenegren authorities as well as all persons who commit or order the Commission of breaches of international humanitarian law in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that they are individually responsible in respect of such breaches and will be punished for war crimes in accordance with the Geneva Conventions.

25. Requests the United Nations to expedite the establishment of a representative International War Crimes Tribunal to try and punish those who are guilty of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

26. Expresses its appreciation to those States and international institutions which have provided humanitarian assistance to the people of the Republic of

Bosnia and Herzegovina and appeals to all Member States to contribute generously towards alleviating their sufferings including assistance to refugee centres for Bosnian refugees in neighbouring countries.

27. Emphasizes the importance of cooperation among all parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina against the Serbian aggression.

28. Urges the Security Council to adopt effective measures to prevent any further aggravation of the extremely tense situation in Kosova, Vojvodina, the Sanjak and the Republic of Macedonia.

29. Commends the work of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina at the United Nations, New York and requests it to continue its work.

30. Urges those Member States who have not yet established full diplomatic relations with Bosnia-Herzegovina to do so immediately.

31. Decides to despatch a Mission at Ministerial level, drawing from the members of the OIC Contact Group comprising the current Chairman, the outgoing Chairman, the representative of the Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit and the Secretary General of the OIC, to the capitals of the Permanent Members of the Security Council to explain the provisions of this resolution and to seek their agreement for the necessary follow up action in the Security Council.

32. Requests the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to report to the Coordination Meeting of the OIC Foreign Ministers in New York and to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/21-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qadah 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and resolutions of the Islamic Conference which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Affirming anew the right of all peoples to decide the form of government they wish to have and to choose their own political, economic and social systems, free from all forms of foreign intervention, coercion or pressure;

Recalling the principled stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its resolutions on Afghanistan since January 1980;

Reiterating its commitment to the promotion of peace and stability in Afghanistan and to the safeguarding of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of this country;

Recalling all relevant U.N. General Assembly resolutions particularly Resolution No.47/119 on the emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war stricken Afghanistan adopted by the 47th Session of the General Assembly;

Noting the establishment of the Islamic State in Afghanistan and successful conclusion of the Afghan Jihad;

Expressing its grave concern over the incidents of armed hostilities and factional fighting among the Afghan Mujahideen which has caused immense loss of life and damage to properties;

Deeply concerned about the massive destruction of properties and the serious damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Afghanistan caused by the fourteen years of war;

Welcoming the noble initiatives of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz to promote peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan by hosting in Makka Al-Mukarramah on 18 Ramadhan 1413H a meeting of the President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, other Afghan Leaders and the Prime Minister of Pakistan for signing the Agreement for peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan, and also welcoming the support and cooperation of His Excellency, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the President of the Islamic

Republic of Pakistan and His Excellency Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the Afghan Jihad as well as their efforts for peace in Afghanistan.

Underlining the importance of providing rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan and the urgent need to take international actions in this regard;

Thanking all governments that have rendered assistance to Afghan refugees, in particular the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and recognizing the need for international assistance for repatriation and settlement of the refugees and internally displaced persons;

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary General (Document ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.2).

2. Calls for full respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, Islamic character and non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

3. Recognizes that a comprehensive political settlement, based on the will of the people of Aghanistan, is essential for peace and stability in Afghanistan.

4. Reaffirms the decision of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem.

5. Notes the importance of the Agreement for peace and reconciliation signed in Makkah Al Mukarramah on 18 Ramadan 1413H (12 March 1993) and appeals for its implementation.

6. Notes with appreciation the efforts being carried out by the Secretary General for establishing an OIC mechanism for the possible observance of the ceasefire and cessation of hostilities in Afghanistan.

7. Calls upon the Member States to extend their full support to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative for Afghanistan.

8. Invites the Secretary General to continue to monitor the over-all situation in Afghanistan and make available his good offices as required.

9. Welcomes with appreciation the efforts undertaken by the United Nations in having the attention of the international community drawn to the acute problems of Afghanistan, and in mobilizing assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country.

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10. Requests the Islamic Development Bank to despatch, as soon as possible, a team of experts to Afghanistan to evaluate the war damage and destruction and to prepare a comprehensive report, in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, on requirements for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country.

11. Appeals to the international community in particular the Member States and Islamic financial institutions to extend generous assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan.

12. Decides to continue generous humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and to work for their speedy repatriation and rehabilitation.

13. Renews its call to all states as well as national and international organizations to extend assistance to alleviate the suffering of Afghan refugees.

14. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit to the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers a report on the situation in Afghanistan.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/21-P
ON
JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Twenty First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qada'h 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Emphasizing the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and recalling the UN resolutions relevant to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute which remain unimplemented;

Recalling that the Simla Agreement signed between the Governments of India and Pakistan calls for a final settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue;

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations;

Expressing concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against innocent Kashmiris;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the issue as well as the Report of the OIC Fact Finding Mission on the situation in Kashmir (Document No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.3);

Regretting that the Government of India has not responded favourably so far to the offer of the Good Offices Mission made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and renewed by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

Regretting also that the OIC Fact Finding Mission was not allowed to visit Indian held Jammu and Kashmir;

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and endorses the recommendations contained therein.

2. Calls for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

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3. _Condemns_ the massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and calls for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination.

4. _Calls upon_ Member states to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the massive human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

5. _Calls upon_ India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

6. _Regrets_ the negative attitude of the Government of India to Pakistan's proposal for a bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

7. _Supports_ the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to initiate a bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and calls upon the Government of India to respond positively to these efforts.

8. _Affirms_ that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

9. _Expresses_ its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region.

10. _Calls upon_ India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.

11. _Appeals_ to the Member States, Islamic Institutions and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

12. _Requests_ the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

13. _Requests_ the Secretary General to establish contact with the Governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

14. _Requests_ the Secretary General to send a three member fact finding mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir as

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decided by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, and to submit a report to him.

15. Requests the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact-Finding mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

16. Recommends that member states coordinate their positions at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

17. Decides to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

18. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to present his report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/21-P
ON THE
SITUATION IN SOMALIA

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Proceeding from the noble principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and resolution No.13/6-P(IS) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on the situation in Somalia;

Gravely concerned about the factional fighting and civil strife which has virtually destroyed Somalia, caused immense suffering to its people and has serious implications for the national unity, territorial integrity and political independence of this Islamic country;

Commending the timely initiative of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference in requesting the Security Council to send peace keeping forces to Somalia, in pursuance of Resolution 13/6-P(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit as well as his proposal to the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly for the convening of an International Conference for Peace and National Reconciliation in Somalia;

Noting with satisfaction the intensive efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, in cooperation with the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, in the framework of joint approach, which has produced positive results;

Taking Note of all relevant Security Council Resolutions on Somalia;

Welcoming the convening of the Conference for National Reconciliation in Somalia in March 1993 and the signing of the Addis Ababa Agreement;

Commending also the tremendous efforts made by the international community in providing relief and humanitarian assistance to the victims of war and famine in Somalia through effective and coordinated efforts under the framework of the Security Council;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General (document No. ICEM/21-93/PIL/D.4);

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1. _Reaffirms_ its commitment to the restoration and preservation of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia.

2. _Notes with appreciation_ the constant efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, as well as for the alleviation of the suffering of the Somali people in cooperation with the United Nations, the League of Arab States and Organization of African Unity, in the framework of a joint approach, which has paid dividends.

3. _Welcomes_ the signing of the Addis Ababa Agreement for establishing Peace and National Reconciliation in Somalia and calls upon all Somali political factions to abide by the provisions of this Accord, respect and observe the cease-fire; cooperate with the international efforts to demilitarize and disarm the factions; facilitate the work of United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM II) and the proposed Transitional National Council, remove all remaining impediments to restoring peace and tranquility, concert their efforts to promote national unity and thus pave the way for the rebuilding of the economic, social and political infrastructure of the country.

4. _Calls upon_ all states, in particular the neighbouring states, to cooperate in the implementation of the arms embargo established by Security Council Resolution 733 (1992).

5. _Decides_ to extend its full support to the ongoing efforts of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity in Somalia.

6. _Expresses its appreciation_ to those Member States which have contributed troops to UN operation in Somalia as well as those which have provided relief and humanitarian assistance to the Somali people.

7. _Calls upon_ the international community especially the Member States to assist in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia by continuing to provide urgent humanitarian assistance such as food and medicines in order to enable Somalia to rebuild the institutions and the educational pedagogic infrastructures and to absorb all the youth in the general education in schools inside Somalia as well as offer scholarships at the university level in the universities of Member States.

8. _Requests_ the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/21-P
ON THE
CONSEQUENCES OF IRAQ'S AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT AND IRAQ'S NON-COMPLIANCE WITH SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Taking due note of the report of the Secretary General to the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Document No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.5) concerning developments in the region, especially with regard to the liberation of Kuwait from the invading Iraqi forces;

Recalling the declarations issued during the period between the 19th and the 20th sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers regarding the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait as well as Resolution 9/20-P adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution 7/6-P(IS) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

Expressing its highest regard for all Arab, Islamic and friendly states who contributed to the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Organization of Islamic Conference, the Summit of League of Arab States and the United Nations to confront the Iraqi aggression and liberate Kuwait, a member of the United Nations, the OIC, and the League of Arab States;

Welcoming the restoration of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait as well as its legitimate government;

Reiterating the necessity to respect the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of internationally recognized borders and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states; principles not only applicable to Kuwait and Iraq but to all states;

Noting that the Iraqi government has not fully complied with and fulfilled its obligations in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions;

Further Expressing its rejection of the Iraqi government's return to reiterating its false claims considering Kuwait as part of Iraq, which reflects the reality of the Iraqi government's intentions and

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aggressiveness towards Kuwait and its lack of seriousness in abiding by the relevant resolutions of Islamic and international legitimacy;

Reiterating its condemnation of the illegal acts committed by the Iraqi regime's forces during the occupation of the State of Kuwait; persecuting, torturing and killing of Kuwaiti citizens, plundering public and private property and setting fire to and sabotaging oil wells and facilities and destroying aspects of human life and natural environment particularly in Kuwait and generally in the region, as well as the oppressive aggression against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia invading its territories and air space and launching missiles against its cities;

Expressing its utmost concern over the reports of United Nations international inspection team to the effect that the Iraqi government has not fully cooperated with the said team in violation of the UN Security Council resolutions;

Recognizing its historic and enormous responsibility towards the difficult conditions which were engendered by the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait and the serious negative implications which it led to against the fundamental interests of the Islamic Nation and Islamic solidarity;

1. _Affirms_ the necessity for a full implementation of all UN Security Council resolutions issued in this regard to ensure non-recurrence of a new Iraqi aggression in the face of the previous aggressions against its neighbouring states.

2. _Deplores_ that the Iraqi government has not fully complied with UN resolutions indicating the harbouring of aggressive intentions which necessitates the maintenance of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council, and _expresses_ its distress for the ordeal endured by the people of Iraq due to the non-compliance of the Iraqi regime with the decisions of international legitimacy thereby disregarding the interests of the people of Iraq.

3. _Expresses_ its deep regret and concern over the procrastination of the Iraqi authorities regarding the implementation of the resolutions concerning the release of Kuwaiti citizens and other detainees in Iraq and calls upon the Iraqi authorities for their immediate release.

4. _Holds_ Iraq fully responsible for the human and material damages inflicted upon Kuwait and other countries, and _demands_ from Iraq compensation for those losses in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions without any procrastination or delay.

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5. Reiterates the necessity of Iraq's effective adherence to all Security Council resolutions regarding the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and affirms the necessity of eliminating all kinds of weapons of mass destruction from the entire Middle East region.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 12/21-P
ON THE
CONFLICT BETWEEN ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Gravely concerned over the serious escalation of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Karabakh issue;

Strongly condemning the recent Armenian offensive against Azerbaijan and the occupation of Azeri territory;

Deeply distressed by the magnitude and severity of humanitarian problems resulting from Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Recalling the principled position taken by the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul in June 1992 on this issue;

Also recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Final Communique adopted by the OIC Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers at the United Nations, New York, on 23 September, 1992;

Noting the efforts made by the neighbouring countries and regional states notably the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Turkey to promote a peaceful settlement of the Karabakh issue;

Conscious of the threat posed to international peace and security by this latest Armenian aggression;

Aware of the disruptive effect that this new military offensive can have on the peace process being pursued within the framework of the CSCE;

Noting with appreciation the Report of the Secretary General on this subject (Document No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.6/ Rev.I);

1. Strongly condemns the Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan.

2. Demands the immediate withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories and strongly urges Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

3. Calls for a just and peaceful settlement of the Karabakh issue on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers.

4. Urges both Armenia and Azerbaijan to engage constructively in the ongoing CSCE peace process and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

5. Reaffirms its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country.

6. Calls for enabling the forcibly displaced persons to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity.

7. Requests the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic institutions to provide urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan.

8. Requests also the UN Secretary General and the President of the Security Council to use their full authority for the adoption of the Security Council Resolution condemning the Armenian aggression and demanding immediate withdrawal of Armenian military formations from all occupied Azeri territories.

9. Requests further the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and to submit a Report thereon to the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 13/21-P
ON
THE UNITED STATES AGGRESSION AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Jeddah, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Believing in the common destiny of Islamic States and in solidarity among them;

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Reaffirming the support pledged by the OIC to the Islamic and Arab countries subjected to imperialist and Zionist threats;

Taking into consideration the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any other State;

Recalling all the relevant resolutions on the subject adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers which condemned the measures taken by the United States Administration against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirya and affirmed its right to obtain adequate reparations for the physical and human losses it had sustained;

Also recalling the resolution of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference which condemned the United States aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and confirmed its right to full reparations for the physical and human losses arising therefrom;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the United States aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Document No.ICFM/21-93/ PIL/D.7);

1. Once again decides:

(a) to condemn the continuing United States aggression and threats and plots against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

(b) To support the right of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to appropriate reparations for the physical and human losses sustained as a result of aggression.

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(c) To support the right of the Jamahiriya to demand reparations from the United States in conformity with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 38/41.

2. Reaffirms its solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in defending its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the economic boycott measures which seek to undermine its plans for development.

3. Condemns the U.S. economic boycott measures against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and calls for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international law and conventions.

4. Calls upon the United States to desist from all threats, provocations and acts of aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as such practices contravene international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the action taken in this regard.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/21-P
ON
THE CRISIS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Having examined the item concerning the crisis involving a Member State of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which call for the promotion of solidarity among Member States;

Abiding by the objectives and principles of the UN Charter which stipulate that all States are committed to refraining from the use or the threat of use of force in their international relations, the settlement of their disputes by peaceful means, respect for the independence of all Member States, and refrain from posing any threat to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and safety of their people;

Reaffirming its clear and unequivocal denunciation, on previous occasions, of all forms and types of terrorism, and its condemnation of all those who use or encourage it, be they individuals, groups or States; proceeding from the faith of the Member States that terrorism runs counter to the Islamic values in which they believe, and which commit them never to tolerate or ignore terrorism, insofar as it contradicts the aspiration of individuals and governments in the international community to a life of peace, where stability and security prevail;

Taking note with great satisfaction of the practical measures taken by the Libyan Jamahiriya which confirm its commitment to condemn all forms and types of terrorism, and condemn all those that use or encourage it, and its willingness to cooperate with any international or regional judicial or humanitarian body to verify those measures;

Expressing its full satisfaction with Libya's declaration that it accept Security Council Resolution 731 and that it is fully prepared to cooperate with all efforts to arrive at full truth regarding the question and its requesting the UN Secretary General to set up a mechanism to implement it;

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Noting also with satisfaction the proposals and initiatives taken by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to find a peaceful settlement of the question which would ensure the implementation of United Nations Resolution 731 consistent with its sovereignty and the principles of law;

Expressing its serious concern over the tremendous sufferings of the people of Libyan Arab Jamahiriya due to the continued imposition of Security Council Resolution 748 (1992) and the consequent arrangements concerning the air transportation of Arab Libyan pilgrims to the Holy places to perform the rites of pilgrimage and Umra,

1. Expresses concern over the escalation of the crisis, and the threat of the use of force in dealing with other nations which does not accord with the UN Charter and international law; and calls for abiding by international conventions, and the use of dialogue and negotiations as a means of settling disputes between states.

2. Reaffirms its full solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and calls for avoiding any further economic or military action against Libya.

3. Appeals to the Security Council to reconsider Resolution 748 (1992), as soon as possible, with a view to lifting the sanctions imposed on Libya.

4. Decides to entrust the Chairman of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as the Secretary General to make the necessary contacts with the competent Security Council authorities, which are bound to guarantee permission to Libyan aircrafts during the Haj season so as to enable the Arab Libyan People to go to the Holy Places to perform Haj in dignity and honour and requests the Chairman of the Conference and the Secretary General to follow up and submit a report on the issue.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this question and submit a report thereon to the Member States.

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RESOLUTION NO. 15/21-P
ON THE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITUATION
IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Considering the development of the situation in South Africa;

Reaffirming its conviction that Apartheid is a scourge on mankind in general, and Africa in particular where it has taken a heavy toll in human lives, destroyed property and humiliated entire peoples by depriving them of their fundamental freedom, dignity and human rights;

Recalling the provisions of the Harare Declaration, as well as those of the United Nations on Apartheid and its destructive effects in Southern Africa which was adopted by the UN General Assembly at its Sixteenth Special Session in December 1989;

Gravely concerned over the escalation of fratricidal violence among the black populations of South Africa;

Deploring the illegal covert activities carried out by South African Military Intelligence with a view to fomenting violence and undermining the political process of peaceful change in South Africa;

Condemning the assassination of Chris Hani, a prominent leader of the South African people;

Noting that despite the positive measures taken by the Government of South Africa, the people of South Africa continue to suffer from the socio-economic inequalities engendered by the Apartheid system and from continued monopolization of power in the hands of the White Minority regime;

Encouraging the efforts aimed at facilitating the resumption of substantive broad based negotiations towards a new constitution and arrangements on the transition to a democratic order;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General, (Document No. ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.9).

1- Reaffirms all its previous resolutions concerning the situation in South Africa.

2- Condemns the policy of Apartheid which is an affront to all the peoples of the world.

3- Reaffirms its support of the constitutional principles set forth in the Declarations of Harare and United Nations which constitute the basis for transforming South Africa into a non-racist democracy.

4- Takes note of the current process engaged in that direction by the Government of South Africa in relations with parties and political organisations of South Africa and urges this government to accelerate that process in a significant and real manner in order to definitively put an end to the Apartheid system.

5- Calls for the expeditious conclusion of negotiations on a new, non-racial democratic constitution acceptable to the people of South Africa and the effective transfer of power to the people of South Africa.

6- Demands that the South African Government takes immediate steps to end violence and publicly and solemnly undertake to do everything in its power to protect the lives and property of the black population.

7- Urges all the political organisations and all popular movements to end the fratricidal conflict which could well delay the process of eliminating Apartheid, and to adopt and respect a code of conduct in order to end the violence between their members and followers; also reiterates its support to the national liberation movements and the democratic forces of South Africa who are at the vanguard of the struggle for the abolition of the Apartheid system.

8- Appeals to the international community to use all forms of pressure to induce the Pretoria regime to speed up the process of dismantling the Apartheid system and create the necessary conditions for negotiations and the establishment of a democratic society.

9- Urges all states to strictly implement the UN resolutions regarding South Africa.

10- Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the subject to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 16/21-P
ON
DEVELOPMENTS TAKING PLACE IN THE WORLD, ESPECIALLY IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress) held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Recalling Resolutions No.36/19-P and 19/20-P adopted by the Nineteenth and Twentieth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the developments taking place in the world especially in Eastern and Central Europe and their effects on the Islamic world as well as the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject (Document No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.10);

Recalling the Dakar Declaration provisions concerning the role of the OIC as well as the international developments;

Recognizing that the current international situation is characterized by instability and uncertainty especially for the developing countries;

Being Aware that the present situation requires the Islamic States to contribute effectively towards the establishment of a New World Order based on justice and equality for all, which should be an objective of Joint Islamic Action within the framework of the OIC;

Having taken cognizance of the current developments in Eastern and Central Europe in the political, economic and social fields, and the repercussions thereof;

Deeply concerned over the situation in the Balkans arising from Serbian aggressive and expansionist policies which threaten the peace and security of the region as a whole;

Taking note of the fact that the democratic change in Eastern and Central Europe has led to the strengthening of economic relations and interdependence between East and West, and the flow of financial resources to East European countries;

Expressing concern over the immigration of and the settlement of European and other nationals of the Jewish faith in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

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1. *Expresses* the wish to maintain and promote ties of friendship and cooperation between the Islamic world and the countries of Eastern and Central Europe based on the principle of mutual interests.

2. *Expresses* the hope that strengthening of economic relations between Eastern and Western Europe would not affect the order of priorities in respect of economic cooperation and trade exchanges between those countries and Islamic countries, nor have a negative impact on the flow of financial resources extended by the advanced countries, whether Eastern or Western, for financing development efforts in Muslim and Third world countries.

3. *Also Expresses* the hope that the States of Eastern and Western Europe and other States respect and promote the Islamic identity of the Muslim communities and/or Muslim minorities living in their countries and their right to practice freely their language and religion.

4. *Warns* against the perilous consequences of the transfer and settlement of European and other nationals of Jewish faith in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and its negative impact on the peace process, all of which increase tension in the Middle East region and threaten international peace and security.

5. *Requests* the Secretary General in cooperation with the Reflection Committee to continue to follow up the developments in the international situation especially in Central and Eastern Europe and the other regions and report on the impact of these developments on the role of the OIC to the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 17/21-P
ON THE
SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress) held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Recalling the resolve of the Member States expressed in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all peoples throughout the world;

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Mindful of the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their security, sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Recalling Resolutions 16/11-P, 19/13-P, 17/14-P, 31/15-P, 20/16-P, 24/17-P, 19/18-P, 20/19-P and 13/20-P on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States adopted by the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Stressing the right of every Member State to maintain its national security, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

Noting that an inter-governmental experts' group set up to study this matter submitted its recommendations to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Bearing in mind the rapid and profound changes taking place in the system of international relations and its impact on different regions and states throughout the world;

Considering the continued occupation of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and of the other Arab territories and the continued denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as constituting a serious threat to the security of Islamic States and the world peace;

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Expressing its deep concern at the threats to the security of Member States and proliferation of crises and conflicts affecting Islamic countries and peoples as well as at the threats and challenges to the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah in all spheres of life and the necessity to safeguard their Islamic identity and Islamic values;

Recalling the provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit which affirms the resolve of Member States to contribute actively towards the establishment of a New International Order based on peace and progress and respect for international legality and capable of guaranteeing justice and equality for all;

Determined to vigorously oppose foreign domination, aggression, occupation, hegemonism and spheres of influence, which result in the limitation of the freedom of member States to determine their own political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without any coercion, intimidation and pressure from outside;

Emphasizing the absolute right of each Member State to maintain its natural resources and to use them for the benefit, welfare and progress of their people;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States (ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.11);

1. *Reiterates* that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries.

2. *Firmly resolves* to strengthen the security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations and as stipulated in the Dakar Declaration.

3. *Reaffirms* the permanent and full sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples over their natural resources and economic activities.

4. *Expresses* the determination of the Member States to preserve and promote Islamic values in all spheres of life especially those of solidarity and mutual respect;

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5. Reaffirms the need for respect for the principles of international law concerning the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States as essential prerequisites for the security of Islamic States.

6. Calls upon the Government Experts Group, which was established to study the subject of the security and solidarity of Islamic States to prepare a new evaluation and update their recommendations in the light of current developments and to submit a report.

7. Requests the Secretary General to submit a Report on the subject to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/21-P
ON THE
QUESTION OF CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY BUILDING MEASURES AMONG ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Recalling Resolution No. 24/17-P as well as all subsequent resolutions on the question of Confidence and Security Building Measures among Islamic States adopted by Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Recognising that confidence and security building measures, especially when applied in a comprehensive manner, have a potential to contribute significantly to the enhancement of peace, security and stability;

Emphasizing the importance of the establishment and maintenance of security, peace and stability throughout the Islamic World and of strengthening the climate of mutual confidence and solidarity among Islamic Countries and cooperation in all fields between them;

Noting the encouraging results of specific confidence and security building measures agreed upon and implemented in some regions;

Mindful of the fact that there are situations peculiar to specific regions which have a bearing on the nature of the confidence and security building measures feasible in these regions;

Bearing in mind the conclusion and recommendations of the Group of Five Eminent Personalities on the question of confidence and security building measures among Islamic countries;

Referring to the report of the Disarmament Commission containing the agreed text of the "Guidelines for appropriate types of confidence building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level" endorsed by the UN General Assembly Resolution 43/78 H;

Recalling the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.11);

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1. _Reiterates_ the resolve of Member States to encourage, wherever appropriate, the initiation of confidence and security building measures, bilaterally or at the sub-regional levels in conformity with the provisions and principles contained in the Dakar Declaration.

2. _Requests_ the Member States to provide their views to the General Secretariat on the conclusions and recommendations made by the Group of Five Eminent Personalities on confidence and security building measures among Islamic States.

3. _Invites_ the Member States to develop and formulate concrete proposals on confidence and security building measures and submit them to the General Secretariat.

4. _Requests_ the Secretary General to report on the subject to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/21-P
ON
QUESTION OF THE SECURITY OF SMALL STATES AND THE SOLIDARITY OF THE ISLAMIC UMMAH IN SAFEGUARDING THE SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF SMALL STATES FROM THE THREATS POSED BY ACTIONS OF MERCENARIES

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Recalling the resolve of the member States expressed in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all peoples throughout the World;

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Further Recalling the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/51 entitled "Protection and Security of Small States", adopted at the 44th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1989;

Mindful of the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Seriously concerned at the threats posed by mercenaries to small States;

Recollecting with deep concern the various incidents in which groups of mercenaries have attempted to infringe upon the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the Islamic heritage of small States, including the attempted invasion of Maldives in November 1988 and the interference in the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros in 1989;

Recalling Resolution No.15/20-P adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the subject;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.11-A);

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__Having considered__ **the Report of the First Meeting of the Group of Five Eminent Personalities on the Question of** the Security of Small States and the solidarity of Islamic Ummah in safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of small states from threats posed by actions of mercenaries;

1. __Takes note__ of the Report of the First Meeting of the Group of Five Eminent Personalities on the Question of the Security of Small States.

2. __Requests__ the Member States to give due consideration to the observations and recommendations made by the Group of Five Eminent Personalities and to submit their views to the General Secretariat.

3. __Reiterates__ that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of the Islamic Ummah.

4. __Recognizes__ that small States are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs.

5. __Calls upon__ the Member States to provide assistance, when requested by small Member States, for the strengthening of their security in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC.

6. __Requests__ the Secretary General to submit a Report on the subject to the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/21-P
ON THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993);

Recalling that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as contribute to the achievement of general and complete disarmament;

Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions will serve to protect the States of such regions against the threat or use of Nuclear Weapons;

Recalling that the final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly recommended the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Also recalling the resolutions adopted by various Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Recalling further the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 47th Session on Israeli nuclear armament and the nuclear capability of racist South Africa and the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in South Asia;

Deeply concerned at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields;

Stressing that in view of the recent admission by the South African regime of having manufactured nuclear weapons prior to its signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) the full inventory of South Africa's nuclear facilities and materials is essential to peace and security;

Bearing in mind the Declaration on Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its First Ordinary Session held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964;

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Noting the statements made at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States pledging themselves not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social development of their peoples.

Welcoming the proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear test ban agreement in South Asia as well as the proposal to convene under the UN auspices a Conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia.

Welcoming also the proposal to hold consultations among five nations with a view to ensuring nuclear non-proliferation in the region;

1. Notes the Report of the Secretary General on the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia (Document ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.13).

2. Calls upon all States, particularly the States of the Regions concerned, to respond positively to proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

3. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.

4. Welcomes the progress made towards the conclusion of a Treaty for the establishment of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in Africa.

5. Strongly urges all States especially nuclear weapon States to exert pressure on Israel to become party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

6. Deplores the manufacture of nuclear weapons by South Africa and requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to verify and ensure that these weapons have actually been destroyed and that the nuclear material including enriched uranium is fully accounted for and is placed under effective international control.

7. Welcomes the various proposals made by Pakistan to keep the South Asian region free of nuclear weapons including the proposed 5-nation consultations to ensure nuclear non-proliferation in the region.

8. Also welcomes the decision of the ASEAN States to work towards the realization of South East Asia as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone.

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9. Requests all member States to cooperate at the United Nations and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow developments in this regard and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/21-P
ON
THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Deeply concerned over the existence of significant nuclear arsenals in the world and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Taking into consideration that it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, whatever their origin;

Recognizing that effective measures to protect non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons may positively contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

Recalling the efforts made since 1968 to evolve effective and credible security assurances to Non- Nuclear Weapon States;

Noting that these measures have failed to provide credible assurances to non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the United Nations General Assembly as well as the decision of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, on the need for assurances by nuclear powers to non-nuclear weapon states to the effect that the former shall not resort to threat or use of nuclear weapons against them;

Further recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly had called upon nuclear weapon states to conclude urgently arrangements to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons;

Noting the indepth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Adhoc Committee on

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Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non- Nuclear Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons with a view to reaching agreement on this item;

Noting that the UN General Assembly at its 47th Session has recommended that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an International Convention;

Expressing deep concern over the threat of use of nuclear weapons against the Islamic States;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document no.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.14);

1. Notes with satisfaction that within the Conference of Disarmament there is no objection in principle to the conclusion of an international convention to protect non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

2. Requests the members of the Conference on Disarmament to work urgently towards an agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to explore all additional means to provide effective assurances to Non-Nuclear Weapon States in the global or regional context.

3. Recommends that the Islamic countries should make efforts at all international fora with a view to promoting the above-mentioned objectives aimed at strengthening the security of non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

4. Urges all States especially the nuclear weapons states to engage in serious negotiations in competent international fora such as the Second Amendment Conference of the Partial Test Ban Treaty for the early conclusion of a comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

5. Requests the Secretary General to closely follow developments in this respect and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/21-P
ON THE
DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND STEPS TAKEN FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SECURITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, during the period from 25 to 29 April 1993 (4-8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H)

Guided by the objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference as regards consolidation of international peace and security on the basis of justice, and reaffirming its commitment to the purposes of the United Nations Charter in safeguarding international peace and security;

Considering that the United Nations, pursuant to the provisions of its Charter, has a major role and responsibility in the field of disarmament and promotion of international security, as well as of protection of future generations from the calamities of war;

Noting that the current international situation requires that the principles of disarmament as contained in the United Nations Charter become a fundamental element in any collective effort designed to bring about a truly secure world and protect mankind from the threat of weapons of mass-destruction particularly nuclear weapons;

Recalling in this regard the adoption by the General Assembly on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, and emphasizing the increasing importance of this relationship in the context of the current developments in international relations;

Convinced of the need to promote international peace and security founded on the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter rejecting the threat or use of force and calling for respect of the territorial integrity and national independence of States, non-interference in their internal affairs, and the right of peoples living under the yoke of foreign domination and colonialism to self-determination, and based also on the elimination of occupation, aggression, annexation, apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination;

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Recognizing the importance of equitable and balanced disarmament measures, which guarantee the right of every State to balanced security;

Acknowledging that the independence, territorial integrity, regional security and sovereignty of the non-nuclear-weapon States should be ensured through credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Deeply concerned at the threats posed to peace and security in the Middle East in view of the possession by Israel of weapons of mass destruction particularly nuclear weapons, and related delivery systems, and at their continued aggressive and expansionist policies against the peoples of the Middle East;

Recalling the resolution of the International Atomic Energy Agency No.601 of 25 September 1992 regarding the application of the Agency's Safeguards System in the Middle East;

Welcoming the Egyptian and Syrian initiatives relating to the establishment of a Zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, notably nuclear weapons;

Recognizing that the establishment of mass-destruction-weapon-free Zones constitutes an important disarmament measure, which helps in alleviating tension and achieving security and stability in these Zones, particularly in the Middle East region;

Welcoming the progress achieved by the African States towards the conclusion of a Treaty to make Africa into nuclear weapon free zone;

Recalling the Final Communiques and resolutions on disarmament adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the Non-Aligned Movement;

1. Calls for the destruction of all weapons of mass destruction notably nuclear weapons with a view to creating a world free of those weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues as a whole particularly the elimination of nuclear weapons.

2. Emphasizes the need to conduct negotiations within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament according to the priorities specified in the Plan of Action of the Final Document of the Tenth UN General Assembly Special Session;

3. Feels that it is necessary that all States be afforded an opportunity to participate on an equal footing in the work of the Conference on Disarmament so as to ensure universal representation.

4. Considers that all States have an inalienable right to develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for their economic and social development and that all States are entitled to have access to the technology and equipment needed for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

5. Emphasizes the importance of ensuring the adherence of all States to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

6. Welcomes the initiatives of some Arab States for the establishment of a Zone free from all weapons of mass destruction notably nuclear weapons in the Middle East, within the framework of the United Nations, and calls for an early establishment of such a Zone. In this connection, it notes with satisfaction and appreciation the comprehensive Egyptian recommendations announced on 4 July 1991 aimed at expediting the establishment of the Middle East as a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction.

7. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its efforts to come to an early agreement on concluding an international convention providing non-nuclear-weapon States with credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this resolution and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 23/21-P
ON THE
REGIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul-Qadah 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Believing that the efforts of the International Community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits;

Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations;

Noting that the essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the Tenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly vide its Resolution No. S-10/2;

Reaffirming Resolution 47/52 J adopted by the 47th Session of the United Nations General Assembly;

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years;

Recognizing the importance of confidence building measures for regional and international peace and security;

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts.

1. Stresses that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues.

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2. *Affirms* that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued to promote regional and international peace and security.

3. *Encourages* the conclusion of equitable and non-discriminatory agreements for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building at regional and sub-regional levels.

4. *Welcomes* the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and sub-regional levels.

5. *Supports* and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and sub-regional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and sub-regional levels taking into account the relevant characteristics of each region.

6. *Requests* the Secretary General to closely follow developments in this respect and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 24/21-P
ON THE
REGIONAL MILITARY BALANCE

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul-Qadah 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Recalling the resolve of the Member States expressed in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures freedom, justice and security for their people and all peoples throughout the world;

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Mindful of the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their sovereignty, independence and national rights;

1. Recognizes the need for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at lower levels.

2. Calls upon the international community and states concerned to adopt measures which would ease global and regional tensions and result in a just and lasting resolution of outstanding conflicts and disputes thus facilitating meaningful disarmament and arms control measures.

3. Calls upon Member States to cooperate in regard to identifying specific measures, the adoption of which would contribute to the above objectives.

4. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the subject to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 25/21-P
ON
ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413 (25-29 April 1993),

Recalling the resolutions of Islamic Conferences, the latest being Resolution 17/5-P(I.S) of the Fifth Islamic Summit, and Resolution 7/20-P of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Referring to Resolution 487 (1981) adopted unanimously by the Security Council, which calls upon Israel to place as early as possible all its nuclear facilities, under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

Referring to the U.N. General Assembly resolutions on the Israeli nuclear armament, the latest being Resolution 47/55 of 9 December, 1992;

Referring to the U.N. General Assembly Resolutions on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, which urged Israel to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, agree to place all its nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, declare its support for establishing such a Zone and deposit these declarations with the Security Council;

Referring to the Resolutions of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest being Resolution 601 of 25 September, 1992 which deplored Israel's refusal to place all its facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and called upon it to comply with Security Council Resolution 487 (1981);

Referring to the Report No.45/435 of the Secretary General submitted to the General Assembly on 10 October, 1990 on effective ways to facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, and to the contents of this report which confirmed Israel's possession of nuclear weapons and expressly urged it to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and permit IAEA access to Israeli nuclear facilities particularly in Dimona;

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Referring to the Report No.45/571 of the U.N. Secretary General submitted to the General Assembly on 11 October, 1990 regarding the nuclear capability of South Africa, and confirming the continued cooperative relations between Israel and South Africa in all fields particularly their cooperation in the development of nuclear weapons, the transfer of military technology, and the conduct of joint tests in the field of long-range missiles and propulsion rockets capable of carrying nuclear warheads, which leads to an escalation of tension in the regions of the Middle East and Southern Africa;

Deeply concerned at the fact that Israel is the sole party in the region of the Middle East that possesses nuclear installations, has as yet not adhered to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and refuses to subject its nuclear facilities to International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards although it was urged to do so by the Security Council, the U. N. General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Realizing that Israel's refusal to subject its nuclear installations to effective monitoring by the International Atomic Energy Agency and its continued stock-piling and development of all types of weapons mainly weapons of mass destruction (nuclear-chemical-biological) and relative carrier rockets make it incumbent upon the States of the region to take, in turn, all the measures they deem necessary for strengthening their defence potentials to counter the increasing Israeli threat to their security thereby exercising their legitimate right of self-defence;

Gravely alarmed at the reports on Israel's continued production, development and possession of nuclear weapons and its performance of tests in the Mediterranean Sea on related guiding systems, which threaten peace and security in the region as well as international peace and security.

1. Strongly condemns Israel for refusing to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and for its continued possession of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction as well as their carrying devices.

2. Reiterates its condemnation of Israel for refusing to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency urging it to submit all its nuclear facilities to the safeguards system.

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3. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to pursue their cooperation at the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant international fora to compel Israel to abide by the international resolutions, particularly to subject its nuclear installations to international inspection and monitoring.

4. Urges the International Atomic Energy Agency to prevent any scientific cooperation with Israel that may enhance its nuclear potential, and to issue official declarations in accordance with its obligations under international conventions on the volume and types of assistance provided and safeguard measures taken.

5. Requests the Secretary General to closely monitor Israel's nuclear activities, update the study on Israeli Nuclear Armament and include therein a list of the States that cooperate with Israel in developing and improving its nuclear armament potential in contravention of this and other relevant international resolutions.

6. Requests the Secretary General to closely follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 26/21-P
ON
ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SAHEL

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Recalling resolution 7/3-P (IS), 10/4-P (IS) and 16/5-P (IS) of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Islamic Summits and the relevant provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit as well as the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the situation in the African Sahel, the initiatives taken by His Majesty, Hassan II, King of Morocco and His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal for having gathered together the concerned African States in Fez and Dakar respectively, in the face of the locust threat;

Expressing its grave anxiety over the disastrous effects of desertification in the drought-stricken countries which jeopardize agricultural production and further aggravate the economic crisis in those countries;

Noting that in spite of the substantial assistance extended by Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and international organizations, the serious structural problems facing the Sahel countries will continue to cripple the economies of these countries in the absence of continued and increased foreign aid;

Expressing its deep concern over the disastrous and persistent effects of desertification in the Sahel and the serious devastation resulting from floods caused by excessive rainfall;

Also expressing its deep concern over the continuing decline of the Sahel countries' resources due to increasing indebtedness, continuing fall in world prices of raw materials and stagnating and ever decreasing official development assistance (ODA);

Expressing its anxiety on the impact of these different negative factors on the social and economic development efforts of drought-stricken countries; of the limited material and human resources of the Sahel countries, in relation to the objectives of desertification control and food self-sufficiency, of the need to reinforce solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel through increased assistance for the implementation of programs for desertification control and consolidation of food security of the Sahelian peoples.

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Convinced that the fight against drought and desertification should be coupled with the setting up of food security stocks and a rapid warning system, rigorous management of water resources, improved national, regional and sub-regional communications and agronomic research;

Considering the persistent threat from desert locusts, the significant losses of yields caused by them every year and the need to step up the preventive fight against desert locusts;

Reaffirming the importance of implementing the long and medium term programmes, particularly those relating to food stocks and agricultural production project;

Noting with satisfaction the highly positive results achieved by the 210 million dollars first OIC programme of emergency aid and development started in 1981 for the benefit of the peoples of the Sahel.

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject (Document No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.16);

1. Urges the Member States to give priority consideration to the critical economic situation in the African countries of the Sahel for the promotion of the economies of the drought-stricken African countries.

2. Appeals to all Member States to increase their aid to the fight against locusts which reduce food production drastically.

3. Expresses its deep gratitude to the Member States and to the Islamic Development Bank for the aid and assistance already extended to the Sahel countries.

4. Appeals again to donor countries to implement all the programmes of food aid and emergency assistance to rural development projects and increase their aid in farming, pest control, food security and rational management of water resources in the Sahel, as well as their support to pilot programmes for desertification control.

5. Requests the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to continue its efforts in collaboration with the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and the Islamic Development Bank to draw up a new OIC/Sahel/IDB Programme and for the mobilization of resources for this purpose.

6. Decides to convene as soon as possible a meeting of the Islamic Committee on solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel after the validation by the CILSS Ministerial Council, of the special programme in favour of the Sahel countries and the examination of this document by Member States.

7. Requests the Secretary General to submit a Report on the implementation and follow-up of this resolution to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 27/21-P
ON THE
CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 15/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and the relevant provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;;

Emphasizing that the African development crisis is of deep concern to the entire Islamic Ummah;

Noting with appreciation the positive response of the international community, particularly the Islamic countries, to the economic difficulties being faced by the continent of Africa;

Realizing that the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 adopted by the Special Session of the General Assembly in May 1986 did not become the focal point for economic policy or for resources mobilization for the African development efforts and hopes for favourable external environment for African development were not fulfilled;

Deeply concerned that despite the reform and restructuring being undertaken by the African countries, their economic development continues to be impeded, inter-alia, by an unfavourable external economic environment, inadequate flow of resources and a heavy debt burden;

Recalling that the U.N. General Assembly adopted at its 46th Session the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990's;

Taking note of the Secretary General's report on this subject (Document No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.17);

1. Welcomes the efforts made by the African countries towards their economic recovery and development as set forth in Africa's Priority programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, held at Addis Ababa in July 1985.

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2. **Welcomes the adoption of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and calls upon the international community to fulfil its** commitments on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and full partnership with Africa.

3. Expresses appreciation for the countries which have provided assistance to Africa through bilateral or multilateral channels.

4. Calls upon the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies, to make a substantial contribution to the objectives of African Economic Recovery and Development inter-alia by increase in financial flows, especially concessional flows, to Africa, particularly to sub-Saharan countries, through measures for an increase in Africa's export earnings and a reduction in the adverse impact on African economies of fluctuations in those earnings and through measures to limit and reduce the burden that external debt imposes on African recovery, reform and development.

5. Calls upon Member States to increase their assistance to the countries of Africa in order to enable them to initiate and implement the necessary structural changes required to hasten their economic development.

6. Invites the international community to strengthen its support of Africa's efforts to diversify its commodity sector as well as for market promotion activities and export.

7. Recommends that the focus of assistance of Member States and the international community should continue to be on the sector of agriculture in order to enable the countries of Africa to achieve self-sufficiency as soon as possible.

8. Urges the developed countries and international financial institutions to give special attention to alleviating the extreme debt burden of the African States.

9. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this resolution and to submit a report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 28/21-P
ON
THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the Comorian Island of Mayotte as well as the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions affirming the territorial unity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros which is composed of four Islands: Grande-Comore, Mayotte, Moheli and Anjouan;

Bearing in mind the pledges made by France on the eve of the referendum for self-determination of 22 December 1974 held in the Comoros, to respect the territorial integrity of the Archipelago on its accession to independence;

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago;

Also bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of France during his visit to Moroni on 13-14 June 1990, to seek actively a just solution to the problem;

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government and the representatives of the inhabitants of Mayotte with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian Island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros;

Considering that the separation of the Island of Mayotte from the other Comorian Islands constitutes a grave violation of the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, and is a serious impediment to the harmonious economic development of that country;

Bearing in mind also the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nation's General Assembly on this question;

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Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the subject, (Document No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.18);

1. Reaffirms the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian Island of Mayotte.

2. Expresses its active solidarity with the Comorian people and supports the Comorian Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to effectively restore the Island to its natural entity.

3. Urges the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the Island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

4. Calls upon the Member States to use their influence with France collectively and individually so as to induce it to accelerate the negotiations with the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of that country.

5. Invites the Secretary General to continue his contacts with the French authorities in order to convey to them the deep concern of the OIC over this problem, to follow the developments in this regard in coordination with the Secretaries General of the UN and the OAU and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 29/21-P
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH MALI FOR THE RESTORATION OF PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTHERN REGION

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, during the from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25 to 29 April 1993)

Recalling the relevant Resolution of the Sixth Islamic Summit which calls for Islamic Solidarity with Mali for the restoration of peace and development in the northern regions;

In view of the national pact between the government of Mali and "Les Mouvements du Front Unifie de l'Azawad" (MFUA) which was signed in Bamako on 11 April, 1992;

In view of the agreement of 7 February, 1993 between the Governments of Mali and Algeria with a view to repatriating the displaced populations, agreements signed with the support of the United Nations system (UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP);

Considering the financing requirements of the Emergency Programme stemming from the resolutions of the meetings held on the 25th, 26th and 27th February, 1993, in Bamako and on the regions of Timbuctu/Gao and Kidal;

Considering also the risks of insecurity and economic precariousness on the life of the populations that may be entailed from any delay in implementing the Emergency Porgramme;

1. Congratulates the Government of Mali for opting to settle through dialogue the problem of the Northern region.

2. Congratulates also the brotherly Government of Algeria for its efforts of mediation and its material support brought both to the activities for the restoration of peace and security and for the repatriation of the population.

3. Calls upon all members of the Islamic Ummah to uphold the dynamics of peace and dialogue thus established between the sons of Mali.

4. Urges the Islamic Community to grant urgent financial support commensurate with the requirements of the Emergency Programme.

RESOLUTION NO. 30/21-P
ON THE
REPARATIONS FOR COLONIALISM AND THE AFTER EFFECTS OF WAR

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993);

Recalling Resolution No.29/14-P of December, 1983, Resolution No.38/19-P and 28/20-P of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers as well as Resolution No.17/6-P(IS) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on reparations for the after effects of wars, particularly mines ;

Referring to Resolution No.32 of the 5th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, held in Colombo from 16 to 19 August, 1976 concerning the after effects of wars;

Also referring to the content of the Declaration of the 9th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, held in Belgrade, from 4 to 7 September, 1989 on reparations for the period of colonialism;

Also recalling the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other relevant UN organs on the remnants of war including mines;

Further recalling the historical precedents on reparations for the damages caused by occupation and war and their sequels, particularly those of two world wars;

Recognizing that the existence of physical remnants of the war, including mines, in the territories of developing countries seriously impedes the developmental efforts of these countries and causes a loss of life and property;

Convinced that the responsibility for removing the remnants of wars should fall on the countries that had laid them;

Recognizing that poverty and the obstacles to economic and social development in developing countries are due primarily to the exhaustion of those countries' economic and human resources by the States which had colonized them;

Also convinced that the effective solution to the problems caused to the developing countries by colonialism, occupation or settlement lies in the commitment of former colonial powers to shoulder the responsibility of compensating for the losses suffered by those countries;

Further convinced that reparations for colonialism are the least that former colonial powers can do to rehabilitate the people of the countries they had colonized;

Further convinced that the peoples of the world have a firm desire to end all forms of colonialism;

1. Reaffirms its condemnation of colonialism in all its forms as an act of aggression which violates all international conventions and principles of international law.

2. Recognizes that the effects of colonialism have impeded economic and social development plans and programmes in the developing countries and are still impeding these countries' development and progress.

3. Reaffirms the right of the developing countries to obtain fair compensation for the human and material losses they have suffered as a result of colonialism.

4. Affirms the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirya for reparations for all the human and material losses it has sustained as a result of the period of Italian invasion and colonization of the Libyan territories.

5. Invites all past and present colonialist powers to shoulder their responsibilities and make reparations for all the economic, social and cultural consequences of their occupation of developing countries.

6. Affirms the right of the developing countries to recover their cultural property which was looted during the period of colonialism, including antiquities, masterpieces, manuscripts and historical documents.

7. Urges the international community to take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of colonialism and liquidate its after-effects.

8. Decides to keep this issue under consideration and requests the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 31/21-P
ON
SUPPORT FOR THE EFFORTS OF SUDAN TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL UNITY, PEACE, AND DEVELOPMENT, AND TO SAFEGUARD ITS IDENTITY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE FACE OF CURRENT CHALLENGES

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Dhul Qi'dah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993);

Recalling resolution No. 18/6-P(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and the resolutions Nos. 23/18-P, 30/19-P, and 24/20-P adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on supporting the efforts of Sudan to achieve national unity, peace and development, and to safeguard its identity and cultural heritage;

Reaffirming its commitment to the objectives and principles of the OIC Charter on promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and enhancing their ability to protect their unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, national rights and spiritual heritage;

Observing that Sudan is facing attacks and designs from numerous hostile western quarters aimed at destabilizing Sudan, undermining its unity, and obliterating its cultural identity;

Drawing attention to the public opinion campaigns launched by hostile western circles with the aim of paving the way for intervention in Sudan, through establishment of the so-called security zones, under the guise of humanitarian action;

1. Reaffirms its complete solidarity with Sudan in confronting hostile designs, and defending its unity, territorial integrity and stability.

2. Commends Sudan's continued efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the problem of Southern Sudan.

3. Expresses its deep appreciation to the Member States which support the efforts of Sudan to safeguard its unity and territorial integrity.

4. Extends its thanks to His Excellency Mr. Ibrahim Babangida, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, His Excellency Mr. Daniel Arap Moi, President of the Republic of Kenya, and His Excellency Mr. Yoweri Museveni,

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President of the Republic of Uganda for the efforts they have exerted to further the cause of peace in Sudan and which have resulted in an agreement to hold a second round of peace talks between the concerned parties in Abuja, Capital of Nigeria.

5. Appeals to Member States to continue to support Sudan's efforts to safeguard its unity, territorial integrity and identity, in conformity with the principles embodied in the Charter and resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this resolution and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 32/21-P
ON THE
USE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Recalling Resolution 27/20-P, of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Bearing in mind the historic contribution of the Islamic civilization in building, enriching and developing human civilization at large;

Conscious of the need for continued active participation in building human civilization and for interacting with it in such a way as to achieve an adequate standard of living, on a basis of mutual understanding among peoples and nations, away from acts of aggression and violations of the principles of the United Nations Charter and international norms;

Proceeding from the inalienable right of peoples to development;

Believing that economic, social and cultural progress is contingent upon the peaceful uses of science and technology on the broadest scale possible, in accordance with the requirements of development;

Conscious that science and technology are the outcome of an integrated human endeavour and that their peaceful applications should be marshalled for the service of the whole of mankind;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.22);

1. Affirms the inalienable right of the Islamic Ummah to develop, acquire and make use of science and technology for the purposes of its economic, social and cultural advancement;

2. Rejects the policies and measures adopted by any state or group of states to hinder scientific and technological progress for peaceful purposes in the Islamic States, as such measures are inconsistent with the legitimate right of all States and peoples to attain an appropriate, modern and civilized standard of living and serve the cause of world peace, security and stability.

3. Calls upon industrialized states to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries and remove the restrictions hindering this process.

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4. _Calls upon_ Member States to strengthen cooperation among themselves in the fields of science and technology for peaceful purposes, especially in the framework of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

5. _Recommends_ that Member States consult each other on united action to be taken with regard to any state or group of states restricting the transfer of technology to developing countries.

6. _Requests_ the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 33/21-P
ON
THE PROBLEM OF DUMPING OF DANGEROUS NUCLEAR AND TOXIC WASTES IN THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Considering the serious problems arising from the dumping of dangerous toxic wastes in certain Islamic Countries by some industrialized countries;

Deeply concerned at the fact that the dumping of radioactive and toxic waste endangers human life, marine fauna and the ecosystem in general;

Bearing in mind the Code of Practice in the International Transboundary Movement of Radio Active Waste established by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Also bearing in mind the conclusion by African States of the Bamako Convention on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and control of their transboundary movements within Africa;

Deploring the instances of dumping of toxic wastes in Somalia's territorial waters;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/D.23);

1. Affirms that the dumping of toxic and nuclear wastes in Member States is a crime against humanity.

2. Condemns all multinational corporations which engage in this shameful practice of dumping toxic waste thus seriously endangering life and environment on our planet.

3. Invites all the Member States to conduct an intensive campaign to enlighten their respective populations about the devastating effects of toxic waste on human life, fauna and flora.

4. Calls upon all States which produce dangerous and toxic waste to take all the measures necessary for treating and recycling this waste in their own countries.

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5. Urges all the Member States to ban all the illegal trans-border movements of dangerous and toxic waste, transported without the necessary safeguards and the prior consent of the importing country.

6. Requests the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency in particular to intensify efforts to conclude a legally binding instrument on the effective prohibition of any dumping of radioactive or nuclear wastes.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow the developments on this subject and to submit a report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 34/21-P
ON
THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'ddah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Recalling Resolution 31/20-P as well as other resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences on the Question of Refugees;

Deeply concerned over the aggravation of the problem of refugees in many parts of the world, most of whom are members of the Islamic community;

Reaffirming the solidarity of Member States with the countries providing asylum to the refugees, and thus assuming immense political, economic and social burdens, in a spirit of Islamic brotherhood and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Convinced that solidarity is dictated by the principles of brotherhood and the defence of human rights and human dignity, which are deep-rooted in the Islamic heritage and traditions;

Recalling the mandate of the UNHCR in providing protection and adequate care and maintenance to refugees;

Noting with deep concern the declining levels of international assistance extended to the countries of asylum to help them to continue providing assistance to refugees;

Fully convinced that the lasting solution of the refugee problem consists in providing favourable conditions for their return to their homelands in safety and dignity;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the subject (Document No.ICFM/21-93/PIL/ D.24);

1. Notes with satisfaction the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General to augument the capacity of the OIC in providing humanitarian assistance to the refugees in cooperation with the UNHCR.

2. Expresses its appreciation to Member States, donor countries, the UNHCR, the U.N. specialized agencies, and other humanitarian institutions for the valuable assistance they extend to refugees in Islamic countries.

3. Expresses also its deep appreciation to countries of asylum for their generous assistance to refugees irrespective of their critical economic situation as well as presence of large number of displaced persons.

4. Also expresses its deep concern on the far-reaching repercussions of the presence of millions of refugees in Muslim countries, particularly on these countries security, stability and infrastructure, which adversely affect their economic and social development.

5. Calls on Member States, to coordinate their action at international level with a view to determining the main reasons behind the exodus of refugees to Islamic and other countries and strive, in cooperation with the UNHCR, to enable those refugees to return to their homes whenever circumstances permit.

6. Urges Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to increase their assistance to the Islamic countries sheltering refugees given the economic and social difficulties caused by the presence of those refugees.

7. Calls on Member States to cooperate with the UNHCR to end the downward trend of assistance to refugees and to secure additional resources to alleviate the suffering of those refugees in Islamic countries.

8. Condemns all acts of repression against the refugees including armed attacks on their camps and pressures on the countries sheltering them.

9. Urges non-member states from which Muslims escape or are driven out because of religious, ethnic or racial oppression, to work for the elimination of the real causes leading to the exodus of these refugees.

10. Urges the Secretary General to continue closely to liase with countries of asylum and continue to cooperate and coordinate with the UNHCR with a view to intensifying the efforts of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the alleviation of the plight of the refugees in the Muslim World and to report thereon to the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 35/21-P
ON
OIC CANDIDATURES TO THE POSTS OF DIRECTORS-GENERAL OF FAO AND UNESCO

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamaic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8th Zul Qa'da 1413 (25 to 29 April 1993),

Noting that the post of Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will become vacant during the last quarter of 1993;

Considering the global importance of Agriculture and the vital role it plays in the socio-economic development of countries in the developing world particularly in the Islamic Ummah;

Concerned by the adverse effect that the per capita decrease in agriculture production has on such development;

Taking into account the important contribution that the FAO could make in the improvement of the prevailing situation of the agricultural sector in many countries within the Islamic Ummah;

Noting that the candidates of Bangladesh and Senegal are highly qualified by virtue of their strong background and experience in the related fields;

Taking note also of the candidature of Indonesia for the post of Director General of UNESCO, which is also falling vacant;

1. Calls upon Member States to lend their support to these candidates as an expression of Islamic solidarity.

2. Requests Foreign Affairs and Agriculture Ministers of Member States to take all necessary steps to further the chances of success of the OIC candidates for the post of Director General of FAO and UNESCO.

3. Accordingly mandates the Secretary General of to make the necessary contacts with Member States for the effective implementation of this resolution.

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RESOLUTION NO. 36/21-P
ON
THE PEACE PROCESS IN MOZAMBIQUE

The Twenty First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25 to 29 April, 1993),

Noting with appreciation the signing in Rome on 4th October, 1992 of the General Peace agreement for Mozambique;

Noting also with satisfaction the efforts made so far by both parties to maintain the cease-fire;

Stressing the importance it attaches to the goals pursued by the General Peace Agreement and to the fulfillment in good faith of the obligations contained therein;

Welcoming Security Council Resolutions 782 (1992) of 13 October, 1992 and in particular 797 (1992) on the establishment of a United Nations Operation in Mozambique in the framework of the General Peace Agreement;

Welcoming also the role played so far by the United Nations in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement;

Expressing its deep concern over the delays in implementation of some major aspects of the General Peace Agreement;

1. Expresses its satisfaction for the cessation of hostilities and the continued holding of the cease-fire.

2. Calls upon the parties to co-operate fully and to respect scrupulously the commitments entered into under the terms of the General Peace Agreement as the necessary condition for the restoration of a long lasting peace in Mozambique.

3. Stresses its concern about the delays and difficulties affecting seriously the timetable for the implementation of the Peace process in Mozambique.

4. Requests the Secretary General to take the necessary measures to guarantee the effective participation of the Organization in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, including the observation of the multiparty elections in Mozambique.

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5. Appeals to all Member States to render their material, technical and financial support to the government of Mozambique for the successful implementation of the Peace Process in Mozambique.

6. Invites the Secretary General to follow up closely the question of the implementation of the Peace Process in Mozambique and report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.37/21-P
ON THE
GENERAL SITUATION OF ISLAMIC COMMUNITIES IN NON-OIC MEMBER STATES

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Dhul Qi'dah, 1413H (25 - 29 April, 1993),

Recalling that Islamic communities living in Non-OIC Member States account for over one third of the Islamic Ummah;

Recalling also the principles and objectives of the Charter, the Resolutions adopted by Islamic Summit Conferences, Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and the international conventions and agreements, particularly those calling for observance of human rights and political, social, cultural, economic and religious freedoms;

Also recalling UN General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

Reaffirming its commitment to Muslim communities living in Non-OIC Member States and expressing its concern at the forms of intolerance towards some of these communities;

Having taken note of the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the situation on Muslim Communities (Document No.ICFM/21-93/MM/D.1);

1. Expresses its appreciation of the Secretary General's Report on Islamic Communities in Non-Member States.

2. Expresses its satisfaction with the efforts exerted by the Secretary General for implementation of the resolutions adopted on the Islamic Communities in Non-Member States and requests the Secretary General to continue these efforts.

3. Urges Member States to pay attention to the problems faced by the Islamic communities living in Non-OIC Member States, and to play an effective role to permit these communities to exercise their full rights as guaranteed by international conventions, including their political, civil and religious rights in accordance with the principles of human rights stipulated in international charters and conventions.

4. Recommends that contacts be intensified between the OIC and other Islamic Organizations and institutions in Member-States on the one hand, and the representatives of Islamic communities in non-Member States on the other, with a view to ending their isolation and becoming acquainted with their problems, their requirements and their needs.

5. Requests the Secretary General to make contacts with Member States which have large sizeable group of their nationals in Non-Member States to become acquainted with their experiences and efforts to preserve their identity and authentic Islamic heritage, and to submit a report on this subject to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

6. Welcomes the offer made by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to host the First World Conference of Muslim Communities and Minorities in order to seek solutions to the problems facing them and explore future prospects.

7. Urges the Member States and the Islamic Associations and Institutions to extend every kind of assistance to the General Secretariat so that it may carry out in the best manner the tasks assigned to it in terms of visits, meetings and seminars to study the situation of Islamic communities in Non-Member States and examine the problems they face in an effort to find appropriate solutions thereto, within the framework of respect for the sovereignty of the States in which they live.

8. Appreciates the Secretary General's recent statements which highlighted the anxiety and concern of the Islamic Ummah over the desecration of Islamic places of worship and requests the Secretary General to continue his efforts aimed at safeguarding the inviolability of Islamic Holy Places and values in Non-Muslim States.

9. Requests the Secretary General to contact the governments of States with Islamic minorities and communities and to cooperate with Islamic associations and institutions, as well as with relevant international organisations, for implementation of the resolutions adopted in this regard.

10. Requests the Secretary General to prepare a study that will include a comprehensive survey of Muslim minorities in non-OIC-Member States and to present a report on the subject to the next Islamic Conference.

11. Decides to consider the issue at the Twenty-Second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 38/21-P
ON THE
QUESTION OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Bearing in mind the previous resolutions and declarations adopted by the OIC on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines, particularly the Joint Declaration No.77 of the ICFM held in 1980 at Islamabad, Resolutions 4/4-P of 1973, 2/8-P and 7/8-P of 1977 and 20/9-P of 1978,25/15-P of 1984, 43/19-P of 1990 and 33/20-P of 1991 and 11/6-P (IS) of 1991;

Recalling the Tripoli Agreement signed on 23 December 1976, under the auspices of the OIC, between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front;

Recalling the final communique of the Sixth Islamic Summit welcoming the resumption of negotiations between the Moro National Liberation Front and the Government of the Republic of Philippines under the auspices of the OIC aimed at reaching a just and comprehensive solution of the problem in the framework of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Philippines;

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Ministerial Committee entrusted by the Islamic Conference with the follow up of the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines, (Document No.ICFM/21-93/MM/D.2/Rev.1);

1. Reaffirms the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences on solidarity with the Muslims in Southern Philippines in their just struggle for the achievement of their legitimate aspirations, within the framework of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Philippines.

2. Welcomes "The Memorandum of Mutual Understanding" which concluded the preliminary talks between the Government of the Republic of Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front held in Tripoli, Libyan Jamahiriya, from 3 to 5 October 1992 and the second round of informal talks held in Cipanas, West Java, Indonesia from 14 to 16 April 1993.

3. Welcomes the Statement of Understanding signed by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front in Cipanas, West Java,

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Indonesia on April 14-16, 1993 on resumption of formal talks before or on 30 June 1993 to focus on the modalities for the full implementation of Tripoli Agreement in the framework of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Philippines; it invites the two parties to start formal talks within the stated period with a view to reaching a just and comprehensive solution of the questions of Muslims in Southern Philippines.

4. Notes with satisfaction the measures taken by the Government of the Philippines to improve the conditions of Muslims, and hopes that further measures will be taken to achieve a final solution of the problem of Muslims in Southern Philippines, within the framework of the Tripoli Agreement of 1976.

5. Regrets the return of violence to Southern Philippines and calls on all concerned parties to create the necessary and conducive atmosphere of mutual confidence that could help ensure the success of further substantive talks.

6. Pays tribute to the leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front, the sole legitimate representative of Muslims in Southern Philippines ("Bangsamoro people") for their unfailing readiness to conduct a constructive dialogue with the Government of the Republic of Philippines under the auspices of the OIC, in order to arrive at a just and final solution of the question of Muslims in Southern Philippines.

7. Reaffirms its readiness to continue providing every form of assistance - humanitarian, material, financial and political - to the Muslims in Southern Philippines and to the Moro National Liberation Front to enable them to fulfill their legitimate aspirations.

8. Notes with satisfaction the efforts made by the Secretary General to find a just and comprehensive solution to the problem of Muslims in the Southern Philippines.

9. Requests the Secretary General and the Ministerial Committee to continue following up this question closely until a peaceful, just and comprehensive solution to the problem of the Muslims in the Southern Philippines is achieved.

10. Requests the Secretary General to communicate this Resolution to the Government of the Republic of Philippines and to the Moro National Liberation Front.

11. Requests the Secretary General to take the necessary measures to implement this Resolution and submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 39/21-P
ON
THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling Resolution 12/5-P(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference regarding the establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice;

Desiring to speed up the establishment of the International Islamic Court of Justice so that it may contribute to the peaceful settlement of disputes among Islamic States;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the progress made towards the establishment of the Court (ICFM/21-93/LEG/D.1);

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Member States that have ratified the statute of the Court and the amendment of Article (3) of the Charter by the addition of a fourth paragraph (d) concerning the International Islamic Court of Justice.

2. Urges the Member States that have not yet ratified the Statute of the Court and the amendment of the Charter to accelerate the completion of the ratification procedure and to send their instruments of ratification to the General Secretariat as soon as possible, so that the quorum necessary for the Court to become operational may be attained.

3. Calls for continued coordination and consultation between the State of Kuwait and the General Secretariat to look for the best ways and means for accelerating the establishment of the Court and the functioning thereof.

4. Invites the Secretary General to continue his intensive contacts and consultations with the Member States to expedite the attainment of the necessary quorum of ratifications to establish the Court and to launch its mission.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 40/21-P
ON
THE CAIRO DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Q'adah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the motives and the noble objectives which dictate the need and importance of underlining human rights which are guaranteed by the glorious religion of Islam;

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Charter of the OIC and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to promote and encourage respect for human rights without distinction as to the race, sex or religion;

Mindful of the integrity of Islamic values on human rights and the great importance which Islam attaches to human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction;

Noting with appreciation the concerted efforts of the Member States during the Nineteenth and the Twentieth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and their firm resolve to promote Islamic values in the field of human rights;

Recalling Resolution No. 49/19-P of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers adopting and issuing the document entitled "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam" which includes general guidance to the Member States in the field of human rights;

Recalling also Resolution 37/20-P of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers underlining the importance of the following up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam;

Recognizing the utmost importance of the issue of human rights in international relations and in particular in relations among the OIC Member States, resulting from the current developments and interactions in the international arena;

Aware of the direct implications of this matter on the speedy achievement of development, progress and stability in various economic, social and political fields;

Having taken note of the Report of the Secretary General (ICFM/21-93/LEG/D.2) underlining the importance of paying constant attention to the issues of human rights in Islam in a more detailed manner;

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1. Welcomes the unanimous decision of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to issue the Cairo Declaration on human rights in Islam which will serve as a general guidance for Member States in the field of human rights.

2. Recognizes the importance of following up of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and to retain it as an item on the Agenda of the Regular Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and its continued consideration for the effectiveness of joint and concerted action by Member States and the General Secretariat in order to facilitate the promotion of all Islamic values in the field of human rights.

3. Urges Member States to participate in the World Conference of Human Rights, organized by the United Nations in Vienna in the summer of 1993, and to coordinate their positions during the Conference on the basis of the principles and guidelines contained in the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam.

4. Requests the Secretary General to convene an open-ended Ad Hoc Governmental Expert Group to hold its first meeting during 1993, in order to explore and devise ways and means of promoting various aspects of human rights in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam.

5. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the progress in the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 41/21-P
ON
COORDINATION AMONG MEMBER STATES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Charter of OIC and the "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam" to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with Islamic values and teachings as well as the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights;

Mindful of the Islamic values on human rights, the supreme place of mankind in Islam as vicegerent of Allah on earth and accordingly the great importance that is being attached by the Islamic thought to promote and encourage respect for human rights;

Aware that the increasing importance of human rights throughout the world calls for further intensification of the efforts of the Islamic Ummah and Islamic organizations in order to take appropriate initiatives at the national, regional and international levels for the promotion and protection of human rights;

Emphasizing the significance of the World Conference on Human rights, which provides an invaluable opportunity to review all aspects of human rights and ensure a just and balanced approach thereto;

Recognizing the contribution that can be made to the World Conference by Islamic countries on the basis of the valuable guidelines contained in the "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam";

Believing that the respect of human rights is an integral part of Islam;

Bearing in mind the existence of different constitutional and legal systems among OIC Member States and various international or regional human rights instruments to which they are parties;

Reaffirming the principles of respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of states;

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Recognizing that the promotion and protection of human rights should be encouraged by cooperation and consensus, and not through confrontation and the imposition of incompatible values;

Reiterating the interdependence and indivisibility of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, and the inherent interrelationship between development, democracy, universal enjoyment of all human rights, and social justice which must be addressed in an integrated and balanced manner;

Considering that Development is a comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process, which aims at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation;

Recalling that the international community has a duty to fulfill its commitment to eradicate poverty, which is a major obstacle to any effort aimed at sustainable development and the full realization of human rights;

1. *Reaffirms* its commitment to the principles contained in the Charter of the OIC as well as the "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam" as general guidelines and the Charter of the United Nations.

2. *Emphasizes* the principles of respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as non-interference in the internal affairs of states, and the non-use of human rights as an instrument of political or economic pressure.

3. *Reiterates* that all countries, large and small, have the right to determine their political systems, control and freely utilize their resources, and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

4. *Stresses* the necessity of achieving universality, objectivity, and non-selectivity in the application of human rights standards and instruments.

5. *Recognizes* that while human rights are universal in nature, they must be considered in the context of a dynamic and evolving process of international norm-setting, taking into account the various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds and the principal legal systems.

6. *Emphasizes* the necessity to rationalize the United Nations human rights mechanism in order to enhance its effectiveness and efficiency and avoid duplication of tasks and multiple parallel mechanisms.

7. Reaffirms the interdependence and indivisibility of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, and the need to give equal emphasis to all categories of human rights.

8. Expresses concern over violation of human rights, including manifestations of racial discrimination, racism, apartheid, colonialism, foreign aggression and occupation, and the establishment of illegal settlements in occupied territories, as well as the recent resurgence of intolerance, neo-nazism, xenophobia and ethnic cleansing.

9. Reiterates that self-determination is a principle of international law and a universal right recognized by the United Nations for peoples under alien or colonial domination or foreign occupation, by virtue of which they can freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that its denial constitutes a grave violation of human rights.

10. Stresses that the right to self-determination is applicable to peoples under alien or colonial domination or foreign occupation, and should not be used to undermine the territorial integrity, national sovereignty and political independence of States.

11. Strongly reaffirms its support for the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people to restore their national and inalienable rights to self-determination and independence, and demands an immediate end to the grave violations of human rights in the Palestinian, Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem as well as the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied territories.

12. Reaffirms its support for the legitimate struggle of the people of South Africa for the total eradication of Apartheid and their right to establish a non-racial democratic system.

13. Reaffirms its support for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, including their right to self-determination and calls for an immediate end to the violations of their human rights.

14. Condemns the genocide being perpetrated against the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina and calls for urgent action by the international community to halt the massive violations of their human rights.

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15. Reaffirms its strong commitment, in accordance with article 6 of the "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam", to the promotion and protection of the rights of women.

16. Recognizes the rights of the child and the mother to enjoy special protection and also the right of every child due from parents, society and the state to be accorded proper nursing, education and material, hygienic and moral care.

17. Urges the international community to give priority to the rendering of appropriate assistance to children who are victims of hunger, disease, drought, and armed conflicts and to allocate adequate resources for this purpose.

18. Requests the Secretary General to coordinate effectively the participation of the member states in the World Conference on Human Rights, and report to the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the progress in implementation of the present resolution.

19. Requests also the Secretary General to transmit this resolution along with the "Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam" to the Secretary General of the World Conference on Human Rights as a contribution of OIC to the Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 42/21-P
ON THE
STATUS OF SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION
OF THE AGREEMENTS
CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE OIC.

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General (ICFM/21-93/LEG/D.3) on the Status of signature, ratification, and accession to the Agreements concluded under the auspices of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Deploring that the quorum required for the coming into effect of these Agreements is not yet fulfilled in accordance with the provisions of their Statutes;

Realizing the importance of expediting the signing and ratification, by Member States, of these agreements for strengthening the role of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and facilitate its functioning and diversify and widen the fields of cooperation among Member States;

1. Urges, anew, the Member States to sign or ratify, as soon as possible, the various agreements concluded in the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

2. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up this matter with Member States and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 43/21-P
ON
CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE U.N. TO DEFINE THE MEANING OF TERRORISM AND DISTINGUISH IT FROM PEOPLES' STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Committed to the moral and human principles that the O.I.C. Member States believe in, and inspired by their sublime and tolerant religion; their heritage and tradition which call for the renunciation of all forms of injustice, aggression and acts of intolerance;

Proceeding from the conviction that there is an international consensus on combating terrorism in all its forms; eliminating the evils and causes of terrorism directed against the life and property of innocent people, the violation of the sovereignty of States, and the jeopardizing of the rights of peoples;

Convinced of the need for drawing clear-cut and agreed upon international criteria, enabling to differentiate clearly between terrorism and people's struggle for national liberation;

Emphasizing the need for Islamic cooperation to take practical measures whereby terrorism is effectively fought and checked;

Confirming the inalienable and legitimate right to self-determination and independence for all peoples living under colonial and racist regimes and foreign occupation, and particularly the struggle of national liberation movements;

Condemning all terrorist acts, including acts perpetrated by States, either directly or indirectly, which spread violence and terror and aim at destabilizing countries and societies;

Denouncing the frantic attempts at obliterating the distinguished differences between terrorism and the legitimate struggle of peoples which conforms with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Charters of the O.I.C. and the U.N.;

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Recalling U.N. General Assembly Resolution 1514 (1960) on granting the right to self-determination and independence to colonised countries and peoples, and U.N. General Assembly Resolution 42/104, adopted on 7 December 1987;

Recalling also Resolution 35/5-P (IS) and Resolution 19/5-P(IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit, and Resolution 39/20-P adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having considered the Secretary General's report on the convening of an International Conference under the auspices of the UN to define terrorism and distinguish it from people's struggle for national liberation (ICFM/21-93/LEG/D.4);

1. Reiterates its support for convening an International Conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and to distinguish it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

2. Commends the efforts made during the Forty-Seventh Session of the U.N. General Assembly regarding the convening of an International Conference.

3. Invites Member States in their replies to the Questionnaire circulated by the U.N. Secretary General, in keeping with General Assembly Resolution 44/29, to stress the need for convening an International Conference for defining the meaning of terrorism, and for distinguishing terrorism from the struggle of peoples for national liberation and also calls upon them to exert all the necessary efforts during the Forty-Eighth Session of the U.N. General Assembly in support of holding the International Conference as early as possible.

4. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the implementation of this Resolution.

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RESOLUTION NO. 44/21-P
ON THE
PREPARATION OF A CODE OF CONDUCT FOR COMBATING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993)

Committed to the moral and human principles that the OIC Member States believe in, and inspired by their sublime and tolerant religion, their heritage and tradition which call for the renunciation of all forms of injustice, aggression and criminal acts, which include acts of terrorism;

Conscious of the urgent need to combat the scourge of terrorism which is directed against the lives and property of innocent individuals;

1. Requests the Secretary General to establish an open-ended Inter-governmental Working Group to consider a draft Code of Conduct for combating international terrorism and to submit report to the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. Requests Member States to communicate to the Secretary General their views on the subject.

3. Decides to place the subject as an item on the Agenda of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 45/21-P
ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN COMBATING HIJACKING

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Recalling Resolutions 28/12-P, 25/13-P, 22/14-P, 19/15-P, 3/16-P, 35/17-P, 31/18-P, 40/19-P and 29/20-P on combating hijacking of aircraft adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration that the hijacking of aircraft and the anguish caused to innocent passengers is a crime as grave as highway robbery which is prohibited by the Islamic Shariah in accordance with the text of the Holy Quran (Surat Al-Maida/32);

Noting that crimes of hijacking aircraft have continued in spite of all international agreements and conventions prohibiting them and calling for the imposition of more severe sanctions against hijacking;

Deeply concerned at the acts of violence against innocent passengers in addition to the dread, terror and suffering caused to them and to their relatives and the physical and mental torture unjustifiably inflicted on other passengers contrary to the provisions of Islamic Shariah;

Seriously concerned at the hijacking of aircraft of OIC Member States for securing illegitimate objectives;

Aware that the escalating acts of violence associated with the hijacking of aircraft which have gone as far as murdering the innocent constitute a flagrant violation of the precepts of Islam, the religion of all Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which prohibits the slaying of any one which God has forbidden unless for a just cause;

Conscious of the need for the full observance of international conventions against hijacking;

1. Condemns all forms of international terrorism including the crime of hijacking aircraft and unlawful acts against the safety and security of civil aviation.

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2. Calls on Member States to refrain from yielding to the demands of hijackers which constitute a form of extortion contrary to the interests of the peoples and countries of the OIC and established rules.

3. Calls upon Member States to take all necessary measures to curb such crimes and to inflict the most severe punishments against offenders involved in them or to hand them over to the other States concerned.

4. Calls upon Member States which have not acceded to the Tokyo Convention (1963), the Hague Convention (1970) and the Montreal Convention (1971) on penalties for hijacking and guarantees for the security and safety of civil aviation, to expedite their ratification of and accession to these Conventions and urges the States which have already acceded to these Conventions to strictly and firmly implement their provisions.

5. Calls upon all Member States on whose territories hijacked planes land to exert the utmost efforts to foil the designs of the hijackers in accordance with international rules in this regard and, in cooperation with the country owning the aircraft, to prevent the aircraft from taking off, in accordance with the relevant international agreements.

6. Requests the Member States facing such situations to provide necessary assistance to the passengers, the crew members, the aircraft and the countries owning them, in accordance with the provisions of international agreements.

7. Requests the Secretary General to take the necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 46/21-P
ON
SECOND ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF INFORMATION

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on the deliberations of the Second Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information;

Recalling Resolutions No. 10/4-P(IS) and 1/5-P(IS) of the Fourth and Fifth Islamic Summits and the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs at its first and second sessions on the need to convene the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers;

Recalling also resolution No.1/6-C (IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs approving the recommendations of the Third and Fourth Sessions of COMIAC;

Recalling also the recommendations of the Third and Fourth Sessions of the Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs held in Dakar from 14 to 15 June 1990 and from 31 October to 2 November 1991 under the Chairmanship of H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the said Committee on the decisions of the First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information;

Recalling further resolution 29/10-P, 39/11-P, 30/14-P, 28/15-P and 18/17-P of the Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the need to convene the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers;

Recalling further resolution 43/18-P on the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers held in Jeddah on 11 and 12 October 1988 (1 and 2 Rabi'I, 1409H);

Noting with satisfaction that the Second Islamic Conference of Information Ministers was held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, on 10-11 Rajab 1412H (15-16 January 1992);

1- Expresses its deep appreciation to the Arab Republic of Egypt for having hosted the Second Islamic Conference of Ministers of Information.

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2- Takes note of the decisions of the Second Islamic Conference of Information Ministers to be submitted to the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs at its next session for appropriate decision.

3- Urges Member States in conjunction with the General Secretariat and agencies concerned to cooperate closely with the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs for the implementation of the decisions it will take to this effect.

4- Expresses its profound appreciation to the Government of the Arab Republic of Syria for having offered to host the Third Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.

5- Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 47/21-P ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SECOND ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF INFORMATION MINISTERS

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on the measures taken by the Ministerial Follow up Committee of the Second Islamic Conference of Information Ministers at the close of its first session held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 4 and 5 July 1992;

Recalling Resolutions Nos. 43/18-P, 51/19-P and 40/20-P of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the decisions of the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers;

Recalling also the recommendations of the Standing Commitee for Information and Cultural Affairs at its third and fourth sessions held in Dakar from 14 to 16 June 1990 and 31 October to 2 November 1991 respectively, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the said Committee, on the decisions of the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers;

1- Expresses its profound appreciation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for having hosted the first session of the Ministerial Follow up Committee of the Second Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.

2- Takes note of the decisions of the Ministerial Follow up Committee of the Second Islamic Conference of Information Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 48/21-P

ON THE INFORMATION PLAN

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Dhul Qidah 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the 1992/93 Information Plan of Action;

Recalling resolutions 10/4-P (IS), 1/5-P (IS) and 1/6-P (IS) of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Islamic Summits, the recommendations of COMIAC at its 1st, 2nd and 3rd sessions, resolutions 44/11-P, 39/12-P, 30/14-P, 28/15-P, 33/16-P, 48/17-P, 44/18-P and 32/19-P of the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th ICFMs on the Information Plan;

Recalling further resolution 41/20-P of the 20th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers adopting the 1991-92 programme of action and calling on the Secretary General to submit a report to COMIAC as well as to the 21st ICFM, on its implementation;

Recalling also the recommendations of the 4th session of Standing Commiteee on Informatioan and Cultural Affairs held in Dakar from 31 October to 2 November 1991, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the said Committee, on the financing and implementing of the Information Plan;

Recalling further the commitments made by Member States to establish an appropriate communication network aimed at reducing the imbalance of information flow in the world on the one hand and a specific information system aimed at ascertaining their national and cultural identities and combat the hostile campaigns directed at Islam and Muslims, on the other hand;

1. Reaffirms the need for effective support to, and participation of Member States in the implementation of the Plan of Information to ensure its success.

2. Appeals to Member States:

a) To assume, individually or collectively, the execution of a number of operations of the Plan of Information;

b) To settle their arrears of mandatory contributions to the budget of the General Secretariat in order to enable it to catch up with the delay in the implementation of the Plan due to such arrears.

3. Approves the 1993-94 programme of action submitted by the General Secretariat and drawn from the Plan of Information, this Plan having to be carried out in pursuance of the recommendations of the 4th Session of COMIAC and according to the following financial conditions:

- US$ 500,000 from mandatory contributions by Member States, and
- US$ 500,000 from voluntary contributions and donations.

4. Appeals to Member States to pay all their contributions and extend every possible assistance to the implementation of this programme of action.

5. Reaffirms the need for Member States to strengthen cooperation among their information services, structures and organs, this being the only way of joining their efforts and pooling together their human, material and financial resources with a view to enabling the Islamic Ummah to have credible information which is quite up-to-date and to be in a position to efficiently defend its religion, interests and stands.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report to COMIAC and to the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on its implementation.

RESOLUTION NO. 49/21-P
ON THE
ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL NEWS AGENCY (IINA)

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 - 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Referring to the report of the Secretary General of the OIC and the report submitted by the Islamic International News Agency (IINA) on its activities and projects;

Noting with satisfaction the achievements of the Agency in the field of information and journalism;

Expressing deep concern over the failure of some countries to settle their contributions to the Agency's budget.

Taking cognizance of the efforts exerted by the Agency to expand and diversify its activities in the field of publication of books and periodicals on current events in the Islamic world, as well as reports and surveys on Islamic States, despite the financial, technical and journalistic difficulties it is experiencing;

Noting the major role played by the Agency in making its own way towards facing competition with other agencies, and striving to expand its activity in the field of publications and periodicals which constitute reference documents for research in the Islamic world;

1. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the constant support provided to the Agency, and to the Member States which contributed to supporting the Agency with human, moral and material means, thereby enabling it to pursue its progress in the field of information; it further thanks the State of Qatar which distributes IINA's daily bulletin through its news agency.

2. Invites Member States to settle their contributions to the Agency's budget to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities.

3. Urges Member States to extend support to the Agency by providing it with additional editorial staff as well as technical staff so that it may achieve its objectives in serving Islamic information.

4. Requests information institutions in Member States to provide the Agency with upto date information reports and printed material on the developments in their countries.

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RESOLUTION NO. 50/21-P
ON THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress) held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25 - 29 April 1993),

Taking note of the introductory report of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the report of the Secretary General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization on the activities, projects and action plans of the Organization;

Noting with appreciation the initiative of the Custodian of the two Holy Mosques and his generous donation to the Organization to help it produce the television programme for the teaching of the Arabic language to non-Arabic speaking Muslims, as well as the initiative of the State of Kuwait whereby it expressed readiness to finance the production of a documentary film on Al-Quds;

Noting with satisfaction the achievements of the Organization in serving the Islamic Da'wa, the dissemination of Arabic and the defense of Islamic causes;

Expressing concern over the increasing arrears of a very large number of Member States, which exceeded $ 15.5 million at the end of 1992;

1. Expresses gratitude and appreciation to King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, Custodian of the two Holy Mosques, for his generous donation of $ 800,000 to ISBO to cover the Organization's share in the production of a television programme for teaching Arabic to those unfamiliar with that language.

2. Expresses thanks and appreciation to the State of Kuwait for its commendable initiative and readiness to bear the cost of the production of a documentary film on Al-Quds, estimated at $ 675,000.

3. Expresses thanks and appreciation to the Member States which settled all or part of their contributions to the Organization's budget.

4. Calls upon the Member States concerned to regularly settle their contributions to the Organization's annual budget and to undertake to settle arrears to enable the Organization to implement the programmes and projects it has adopted and to achieve its objectives in the service of the Islamic Da'wah and information.

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ANNEX III

Report and resolutions on economic affairs

INDEX

	SUBJECT	PAGE
1-	ICFM/21-93/REP.1 Final Report of the Economic Affairs Committee.	172
2-	Resolution No.1/21-E On Economic Problems Facing the Islamic World.	178
3-	Resolution No.2/21-E On the Effects of the Establishment of the Single European Market on the Islamic States.	182
4-	Resolution No.3/21-E On the Economic Problems of the Land-Locked and the Least Developed Member States.	184
5-	Resolution No.4/21-E On Economic Problems of the Palestinian People in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan and other Arab citizens in the other Israeli-occupied Arab territories.	186
6-	Resolution No.5/21-E On the External Debt of OIC Member Countries.	188
7-	Resolution No.6/21-E On Assistance to the Member States Afflicted by Drought and Natural Disasters.	190
8-	Resolution No.7/21-E On Economic Assistance to the Republic of Lebanon.	192
9-	Resolution No.8/21-E On Economic Assistance to the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Sierra Leone.	193
10-	Resolution No.9/21-E On urgent assistance to the Republic Sierra Leone in order to resettle displaced persons and Sierra Leone refugees in neighbouring West African Countries.	194

	SUBJECT	PAGE
11-	Resolution No.10/21-E On Economic Assistance to the Republic of Albania.	195
12-	Resolution No.11/21-E On Eradication of Poverty in the Least Developed and Low-Income Islamic Countries.	196
13-	Resolution No.12/21-E On the Activities under the auspices of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States.	198
14-	Resolution No.13/21-E On Reports on the Activities of the Subsidiary Organs of the OIC General Secretariat.	203
15-	Resolution No.14/21-E On Reports on the Activities of the Specialized Institutions of the OIC.	205
16-	Resolution No.15/21-E On the Activities of the Affiliated Institutions of the OIC.	206
17-	Resolution No.16/21-E On Progress Report on the Implementation of the Agreements and Statutes.	208
18-	Resolution No.17/21-E On the Environmental Problems in the Islamic World including the Israeli practices and their effects on the environment in the occupied Palestinian territories, occupied Syrian Golan and other Israeli-occupied Arab territories.	209
19-	Resolution No.18/21-E On Cooperation among Member States against epidemic diseases which affect human, animal resources and natural life.	214
20-	Resolution No.19/21-E On Cooperation in combatting drug abuse, psychotropic substances and their illegal production, processing and trafficking.	216

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SUBJECT PAGE

21- Resolution No.20/21-E
On Environment, sustainable development and ways and means to deal with the issues of Environment and Health. 218

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

(SESSION OF ISLAMIC UNITY AND COOPERATION FOR PEACE, JUSTICE AND PROGRESS)

Remarks by Ambassador Inam ul Haque, Chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee, introducing the Report of the Committee.

Mr. Chairman,

I have the honour to present to you and to the Plenary of the Twenty-First Session of the Islamic Conference, the report and recommendations of the Committee which dealt with the Economic, Social and Science & Technology Affairs.

I will not burden this august meeting by reading out the entire report which is already before you and describes the number of meetings held, the participants, and the work allocated to the Committee. I would only note that the Committee has recommended twenty resolutions for adoption by the Plenary.

Some of the resolutions relate to areas of cooperation traditionally dealt with by the Economic Affairs Committee, while others break fresh ground. The resolutions deal with the following major areas of economic, social & environmental cooperation between Member States.

(i) In the context of international economic negotiations and the role of the O.I.C., the Committee has called for the revitalization of the North-South dialogue, the establishment of a more just & equitable international economic order, and underlined the need for the early conclusion of the Uruguay Round of Trade negotiations under the GATT. It has also adopted a resolution on the external debt of the Islamic countries.

(ii) As for intra-OIC economic cooperation is concerned, it has been agreed that pending the adoption of New Strategies for enhancing & strengthening economic cooperation among Islamic countries, Member States should continue their efforts to implement the Plan of Action for Economic Cooperation and work towards the greater integration of their economies with the ultimate objective of establishing an Islamic Common Market.

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(iii) The Committee has also adopted draft resolutions for approval by this august Assembly on the question of provision of assistance to the Least Developed and Land-Locked countries as well as other countries facing special economic and social problems namely countries afflicted by drought and natural disasters as well as Lebanon, Guinea & Sierra Leone. A new addition to this cluster of resolutions is the resolution appealing for assistance to Albania, one of our new members. On a proposal by Pakistan the Committee also adopted a resolution on the measures required for the eradication of poverty in the Islamic World.

(iv) The Committee adopted a comprehensive resolution on the activities of the COMCEC. It also examined the reports of the subsidiary bodies, affiliated organs and specialized institutions of the O.I.C. and prepared resolutions for the future direction of their work.

(v) A notable and recent addition to the items examined by the Committee is the issue of Environment. The Islamic World is deeply concerned over the degradation of environment and the ecological problems faced by the international community and the Islamic World and is paying special attention to the concepts and issues related to sustainable development. The Committee has adopted two resoslutions on this subject.

(vi) The Committee examined the disturbing issue of drug abuse and trafficking and drew up recommendations to combat this menace

(vii) The Committee has also recommended that a meeting of the Ministers of Health of the O.I.C. Member States may be held at the appropriate time to consider the issue of epidemic diseases.

Mr. Chairman,

I have briefly outlined the major areas of economic activity discussed by the Committee in order to underline the importance attached by the Member States to the concept of economic and social cooperation among themselves. The set of resolutions placed before this august body will, when implemented in full, usher in an era of greater economic and commercial cooperation, rapid economic growth and growing interdependence of the economies of Islamic countries, leading to eventual economic integration.

Mr. Chairman,

I would like to conclude by expressing my deep thanks and gratitude to the delegates who participated in the work of the Committee for their valuable contributions to its deliberations, and for their cooperation, assistance and unfailing courtesy. The congenial and friendly atmosphere which prevailed in the Committee during our discussions, was conducive to the understanding of each other's point of view and to the acceptance of necessary compromises to evolve texts which were all adopted by consensus.

Mr. Chairman,

The report and the draft resolutions prepared by the Committee are submitted to the plenary of the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for approval.

I thank you.

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1. The Economic Affairs Committee of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held its working sessions on 26 -27 April 1993 (5 Zul-Qa'dah 1413H), to consider the Agenda Items 57 to 69 allocated to the Committee by the Conference and to prepare draft resolutions to be submitted to the Conference for adoption.

2. The Member States attending the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers participated in the working sessions of the Committee.

3. The General Secretariat was represented by H.E. Mr. Ousman N.R. Othman, Assistant Secretary General for Economic Affairs and Science and Technology Department. The Representatives of the following subsidiary organs, specialised and affiliated institutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference attended the work of the Committee:

- Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC), Ankara.
- Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), Dhaka.
- Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), Casablanca.
- Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD), Jeddah.
- Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Jeddah.
- Islamic Shipowners Association (ISA), Jeddah.

- Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange (ICCICE), Karachi.

- International Association of Islamic Banks (IAIB), Cairo.

4. The Bureau of the Committee consisted of the representatives of the same Member States elected to the Bureau of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, namely:

Chairman : Pakistan
Vice-Chairman : Guinea
Vice-Chairman : Tunisia
Vice-Chairman : Palestine
Rapporteur : Turkey

The working sessions for the Committee were chaired by Mr. Inam ul Haque, Ambassador of Pakistan to the Republic of Turkey, Head of Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Economic Affairs Committee.

5. Ambassador Inam ul Haque welcomed the delegates to Pakistan and wished them success in their important work. He proposed the method and programme of work of the Committee which was unanimously agreed to by the delegates.

6. The Committee discussed Items 57 to 69 of the Agenda of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and finalised draft resolutions on the various issues for submission to the Conference.

7. The Committee was informed by the Representative of Egypt that Egypt was planning to hold the 3rd meeting of the group of experts to draft agreements on social security and on labour & manpower exchange in Cairo during 1993. The Committee welcomed the offer of Egypt to host the meeting.

8. The Committee noted with satisfaction that in pursuance of the decision of the Sixth Islamic Summit, the IDB will shortly submit the study undertaken by SESRTCIC on the economic situation of the Turkish Muslim Community of Cyprus.

9. The Committee adopted the Report of its deliberations and approved the Draft Resolutions on the Items of its Agenda and agreed to their submission, by the Chairman of the Committee, for adoption at the closing session of the Conference. The draft resolutions are annexed to this Report.

10. The Committee lauded the Chairman for the efficient manner in which he presided over the sessions and for his wisdom in guiding its deliberations. It also thanked the Vice-Chairmen for their positive contribution to the work of the Committee, and the Rapporteur for preparing the Report.

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11. The Committee also expressed its appreciation to the General Secretariat and all the subsidiary organs, affiliated and specialised institutions of the OIC participating in the meeting for their constructive contributions. The Committee expressed its thanks and appreciation to the interpreters and all supporting and technical staff for the preparatory work and their efforts and assistance which ensured the success of the work of the Committee.

12. At the conclusion of its work the Committee expressed its deep gratitude and sincere thanks to the President, the Prime Minister, the Government and the people of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for their keen interest in and abiding commitment to the activities of OIC and for the excellent preparations made for the Conference.

Inam ul Haque
Ambassador of Pakistan to the
Republic of Turkey,
Chairman of the
Economic Affairs Committee
of Twenty-First Islamic Conference
of Foreign Ministers

Karachi, 7 Zul Qa'dah 1413H
(April 28, 1993)

RESOLUTIONS ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS TWENTY-FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF ISLAMIC UNITY AND COOPERATION FOR PEACE, JUSTICE AND PROGRESS)

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RESOLUTION NO.1/21-E
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACING THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4-8 Dhul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993)

Recalling Resolution No.1/20-E of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which expressed deep concern at the continued and escalating International economic crisis in recent years which has adversely affected the developing countries in general, and the least developed countries, in particular, deepening disequilibrium and imbalance in the structure of the world economy;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General and the studies prepared by the Ankara and Casablanca Centers on this subject;

Recalling also UN General Assembly Resolution No.43/182 and 44/169 on the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;

Taking into consideration the new economic configurations emerging at the global level particularly from the creation of a single European Market in 1992 as well as developments in Eastern Europe and the implications of these developments for the Islamic States;

Expressing deep concern at the lack of progress towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order (NIEO), and the pursuit by some developed countries of policies which negatively affect the international economic environment, as well as the growth rates of the developing countries which remain significantly below the minimum necessary for their development, and have reduced their per capita income;

Taking note of the satisfactory outcome of the Second U.N. Conference of the Least Developed Countries held in Paris in September 1990 and the new Programme of Action (PA) adopted for the Least Developed Countries;

Noting also with profound concern the lack of progress in the implementation of the substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for the least developed countries;

Expressing deep appreciation for the efforts made by the developing countries towards adjustments in the face of acute external difficulties;

Noting the steps taken by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to consolidate economic and commercial cooperation in the spirit of Islamic solidarity which constitute an important element of cooperation among developing countries, in conformity with the principles of collective self-reliance;

Recalling Resolution 2/20-E of the Twentieth ICFM on the possibility of establishing an Islamic Common Market or any other appropriate structure of economic integration among Member States so as to achieve economic and commercial complementarity among OIC Member States;

Recalling further Resolution 3/6-E (IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit on the state of economic cooperation and economic integration policy in the Islamic world within the context of the world economic situation;

Emphasizing the need for keeping under constant and close review the current world economic situation and all international economic negotiations;

Considering the recommendation of the Seventeenth Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

1. Expresses its deep concern over the constantly growing imbalance in international economic relations and the lack of progress in establishing the new international economic order due to the reluctance of developed countries.

2. Notes with deep concern the slow progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the benefit of poorer countries despite the resolution adopted to this end in 1989 by the 44th UN General Assembly.

3. Underlines that the current state of the World economy amply demonstrates the urgent need for dialogue between developed and developing countries and also for keeping under constant and close review the current world economic situation and all international economic negotiations.

4. Urges Islamic countries members of GATT to actively participate in these negotiations. In this context the Conference strongly recommends that Islamic countries coordinate their positions within the various negotiating groups already constituted in the framework of the Uruguay Round with a view to safeguarding the economic interests of the Islamic world during these negotiations.

5. Stresses the need for free access to the markets of developed countries by the developing countries.

6. Expresses the hope that strengthening economic relations between East and West would not affect the order of priorities in respect of economic cooperation and trade exchange between those countries and Islamic countries, nor have a negative impact on the flow of financial resources extended by the advanced countries, whether Eastern or Western, for financing development efforts in Muslim and Third World countries.

7. Calls upon Member States to work towards economic interaction amongst Islamic States, based on the principles of broader preferential treatment, complementarity and mutual benefit.

8. Notes with satisfaction that, despite the sharp drop in oil revenues in recent years, the Islamic donor countries have continued to provide significant external aid and that the amount of aid distributed to the least developed countries exceeded Substantial New Programme of Action recommendations by 0.15 per cent.

9. Stresses the importance of increasing Official Development Assistance (ODA) granted by the developed countries in favour of developing countries in general and LDC's in particular.

10. Calls upon the OIC countries to intensify their efforts to further consolidate economic and commercial cooperation in the spirit of Islamic solidarity which constitute an important element of cooperation among developing countries, in conformity with the principles of collective self-reliance.

11. Urges Member States to implement Resolution No. 1/20-E adopted by the Twentieth ICFM on the need to strengthen economic and commercial cooperation with a view to facilitating the step-by-step economic and commercial integration among OIC Member States.

12. Calls upon Member States to implement the resolution adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit with a view to strengthening economic cooperation and integration among Member States to enable the latter to overcome the difficulties arising from world economic crisis and its effects on the Islamic world.

13. Calls upon developed countries and international financial institutions to take urgent and practical steps to alleviate the overwhelming external debt burden of Islamic States.

14. Requests Member States and all other countries to participate actively in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth UN Development Decade.

15. Requests Member States, in this ever inter-dependent and changing world, to reactivate and revitalize international economic negotiations within the framework of the UN and other international institutions and urges Member States to adopt a constructive approach to this end.

16. Reiterates the need for economic integration among the OIC member countries with the ultimate objective of establishing an Islamic Common Market and requests the Member States to examine the technical studies already prepared in order to formulate policies towards this end. In this context requests Member States to encourage and advance the initiatives taken by some of them at setting up joint economic groups at sub-regional level.

17. Urges Member States to pursue their efforts aimed at strengthening economic cooperation among them so as to maximize the complementarities in their economies and avoid further marginalization.

18. Appeals to developed countries to create a more practical, more equitable and more transparent environment enabling developing countries to implement their structural adjustment programmes to enable them to achieve sustained development.

19. Urges Member countries to support the Common Fund established by UNCTAD with a view to stabilising raw material prices.

RESOLUTION NO.2/21-E
ON
THE EFFECTS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET ON THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4-8 Dhul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993)

Recalling the Document on the Unified European Action Among the States of the European Community, as a step towards the establishment of the Unified European Market;

Taking cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General and the joint preliminary study submitted by the Centre of Ankara and the Centre of Casablanca on this question;

Having considered the new economic changes that are likely to occur after the establishment of the Unified European Market and their subsequent effects on the economic relations between the European Community and the Islamic States;

Considering the recommendations of the Seventeenth Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Convinced that it is incumbent upon the Islamic States to prepare themselves for these new developments, identifying their dimensions and effects to mobilize their political and economic will with a view to finding common solutions to the economic problems that might arise from such developments;

1. Calls upon Member States to pay attention to this issue, which should be studied by the regional economic groupings to which the Islamic countries belong, and to intensify every step towards global economic and commercial cooperation in the interest of Islamic States, and urges them to promote trade exchange and investments among them and remove impediments in the way of this joint action.

2. Requests Member States to examine the study submitted by the Ankara and the Casablanca Centres and forward their views and comments to the General Secretariat within three months.

3. Requests the Islamic Development Bank, Ankara Centre, the Casablanca Centre and the Islamic Development Bank to keep the developments under continuous review and report periodically to Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

4. Requests Member States to make the necessary efforts to encourage the promotion of an overall economic and commercial cooperation for the benefit of Member States and urges them to stimulate trade exchanges among themselves while eliminating any obstacles likely to hinder this action.

5. Recommends that the preferential arrangements between EC and some Muslim countries be developed further and that such arrangements between EC and some regional blocs be encouraged, so as to provide better access to those markets outside the European Community.

RESOLUTION NO.3/21-E
ON
THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LAND-LOCKED AND THE LEAST DEVELOPED MEMBER STATES

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993)

Recalling Resolution No.3/20-E of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Economic Problems of the Least Developed Member States;

Also recalling Resolution 5/6-E (IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit on this issue;

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary General and the Ankara Centre on this question;

Considering the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Expressing its concern over the grave economic problems facing the least developed and the land-locked Member States and noting with regret the slow progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action and the decrease in the official aid to development;

Expressing also its concern over the sharp fall in the prices of raw materials produced and exported by the least developed countries;

Recognizing the efforts of the Islamic Development Bank in providing assistance to Least Developed Member States and the establishment of a Special Account for the Least Developed Member States as approved by the IDB Board of Governors at its 17th Annual Meeting in Tehran, November 1992.

Sincerely thanking donor countries particularly among Member States who honoured their commitments to provide aid within the framework of the SNPA;

1. Appeals to the international community, particularly to Member States, to fully and efficiently implement the Programme of Action, the provisions of other UN resolutions, in particular those contained in UNCTAD VIII.

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2. Urges developed countries to increase their contributions within the framework of the international Development Strategy and to follow the example of States who converted the debts contracted by the least developed countries into donations in order to facilitate the implementation of the structural adjustment measures these countries took.

3. Notes with satisfaction the efforts of some Member countries to extend assistance in the technical, financial, food and other sectors to the least developed Member countries and hope that such assistance will continue.

4. Appreciates the continuous efforts of the General Secretariat and subsidiary organs as well as those of the IDB in this direction.

5. Recommends to continue giving special attention to the situation of the least developed and land-locked Member countries.

6. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the evolution of this question and to submit a report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.4/21-E
ON
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, THE SYRIAN CITIZENS IN THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN AND OTHER ARAB CITIZENS IN THE OTHER ISRAELI OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summits and Foreign Ministers Conferences supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people and their right to return to their homeland, and to establish their independent state on their national territory;

Recalling also the resolutions of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation among the Member States on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian Arab People in the occupied territories of Palestine;

Noting with grave concern the deteriorating economic and living conditions of the inhabitants of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, the occupied Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories which resulted from Israeli policies of imposing an economic stranglehold against the Arab inhabitants;

Appreciating the economic assistance extended to the Palestinian people by the Member States and the United Nations agencies;

Taking note of the recommendations of the 17th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on this subject;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Recommends to continue extending every kind of aid and assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, to Syrian and other Arab citizens in occupied Syrian Golan and other Israeli occupied Arab territories with a view to solving the economic problems posed by Zionist occupation of these territories while sparing no effort to bring this occupation to an end.

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2. Appeals to the international community to materially and morally support the PLO programme in the occupied Palestinian territories.

3. Also appeals to Member States to back up the PLO programmes meant to keep boosting the Intifadah of the Palestinian people and support their struggle against the Zionist occupation of their territories and extend all necessary aid and assistance to the Syrian and other Arab citizens living under the yoke of Zionist occupation.

4. Appreciates the economic assistance extended to the Palestinian people by Member States and United Nations agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and requests the continuation of all forms of support and assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories with a view to solving the economic problems, and achieving economic development that would enable them to remain steadfast and to stand firm on the soil of their occupied homeland.

5. Calls upon other developed States to consider the granting of preferential treatment to export-oriented Palestinian industrial and agricultural commodities and exempt them from taxes and customs duties as is being done by the European Community.

6. Requests the Secretary General and the Ankara Centre to prepare a report on the economic problems in the occupied Palestinian territories and other Israeli occupied Arab territories, on the basis of the necessary data to be provided by the State of Palestine and other concerned Arab States and submit it to the next meeting of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.5/21-E
ON
THE EXTERNAL DEBT OF OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4-8 Dhul Qa'dah 1413H (25-28 April, 1993),

Recalling Resolution No.6/20-E of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Foreign Debt of Africa;

Recalling Resolution No.4/6-E (IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit on the external debt of OIC Member Countries;

Expressing grave concern over the foreign debt of Member States which has been growing constantly and alarmingly during the past few years, together with the continuing high rates of interest, the instability of exchange rates and the increase in the mean ratio of debt-servicing;

Stressing the fact that debt servicing requirements have become such a heavy burden for all OIC Member States particularly for African Member countries that urgent solution need to be found for the problems of mode of repayment;

Appreciating the solidarity of Member States and Islamic Organs and the assistance they provide to Member countries to enable them to meet urgent needs;

Noting with satisfaction that the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has written off the official debt of least developed, land-locked and/or Sahelian Member States;

Noting also with satisfaction that the Government of the State of Qatar has written off the official debt of least developed, land locked and/or Sahelian Member States;

Noting with appreciation the initiative of His Highness the Emir of the State of Kuwait who, as Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit, stated before the UN General Assembly on 27 September 1990 that, with a view to reducing the debt burden of developing countries, and in compliance with the relevant resolutions adopted later by the Sixth Islamic Summit, the State of Kuwait had decided to write off the interest on loans extended to developing countries;

Noting with satisfaction the efforts currently made by the Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit and the OIC Secretary General to implement the pertinent resolution of the Dakar Summit on the debt of OIC Member States;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1- Recommends to international creditors to take appropriate measures to cut down the debt of OIC Member States, in particular through staggered settlement of debts, deferred amortization, reduced or favourable interest rates.

2- Expresses its gratitude to Member States which have already extended assistance in this respect and appeals to Member States that can afford to do so, to continue the transfer of capital through grants and concessionary loans to Member States, especially to the least developed, the land-locked and/or Sahelian countries;

3- Expresses support for the Resolution adopted by the Conference of the Heads of State and Governments of the Organization of African Unity, held in Addis Ababa from 24-28 July 1989, (AHG/RES.3.L), particularly the renewed call, as contained therein, for convening of an International Conference on the External Debts of Africa.

4- Further expresses support for decisions taken by the Tenth Non-Aligned Summit urging developed countries and international financial institutions to ensure a substantial increase in the net transfer of concessional resources and non-debt resources to all developing countries in order to revitalize development processes and to relieve them of the overhang of the rising debt burden.

5- Renews the call made to the international community, especially the developed Countries, to offer substantial reduction of African debts and lowering of the burden of servicing charges while ensuring that this process is combined with the flow of fresh and considerable finances at soft-terms, to African countries.

6- Appeals to Member States, industrialised countries and international organisations to implement the resolution of the Sixth Islamic Summit on the external debt of OIC Member States.

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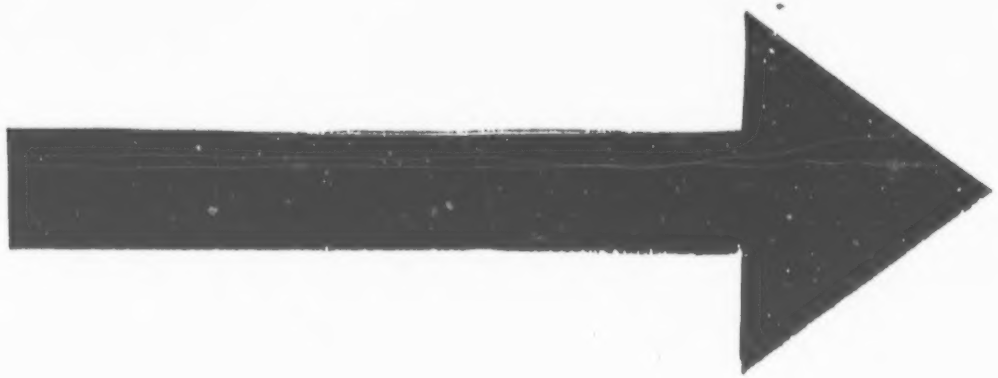

RESOLUTION NO.6/21-E
ON
ASSISTANCE TO THE MEMBER STATES AFFLICTED BY DROUGHT AND NATURAL DISASTERS

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Dhul Qa'dah 1413H (25-28 April, 1993)

Recalling Resolution No. 8/20-E of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Assistance to Member States afflicted by Drought and Natural Disasters;

Recalling further Resolution 7/6-E (IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit on the subject;

Noting with concern the grave situation caused by natural disasters, drought and desertification, and the ensuing damaging effects on economic and social conditions specially in the sectors of agriculture and food economic and social infrastructures as well as public services and utilities;

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by some Member States and the Islamic Development Bank which have extended and continue to extend technical and financial assistance as well as food aid to Member States stricken by drought and natural disasters;

Recalling with deep preoccupation heavy human and material losses caused by the cyclone of unprecedented violence which devastated Bangladesh in April 1991;

Underlining the need for Islamic States to assist the brotherly people of Bangladesh;

Noting with gratitude the generous and diligent assistance given by the government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques to Bangladesh and by the governments of other Member States;

Taking due note of the positive steps taken by the government of Bangladesh to cope with the situation despite economic and physical problems;

Fully aware that afflicted Member States, belonging as they do to the category of the Least-Developed, cannot by themselves, bear the growing burden of anti-drought and anti-desertification campaign and the implementation of major related projects;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

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Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1- Expresses its gratitude to Member States, and appreciates the efforts of the Islamic Development Bank, which have provided and are still providing Technical and Financial Assistance and Food Aid to the Member States affected by drought and natural disasters.

2- Appeals to all Member States to generously contribute either bilaterally or through specialized agencies and all other regional organizations to contribute to the process of combating drought and the effects of desertification.

3- Calls upon the IDB to increase its financial and technical assistance to Member States affected by drought and natural disasters;

4- Urges international donors to continue to generously assist, on a voluntary basis, in implementing international programmes such as International Fund for Agricultural Development Special Programme dealing with drought and desertification control projects in OIC Member States, among others.

5- Urges the international community to extend assistance to Member States struck by drought and natural disasters.

6- Recommends to Member States, Islamic financial institutions and other international economic and financial institutions to continue to extend financial and material assistance to Bangladesh to enable this country to carry out its short, middle and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction programme.

7- Appeals to Member States to extend assistance to OIC countries of IGADD to enable them to overcome the difficult situation which is threatening them.

8- Calls upon Member States to actively participate in the implementation of the international plan of action annexed to the Resolution of the UN General Assembly on the International Decade for the Prevention of Natural Disasters.

9- Requests the General Secretariat, the IDB and the International Islamic Relief Agency to convene a meeting in coordination with UN Specialised Agencies (particularly the Office of the International Decade for the Prevention of Natural Disasters ("INDR") and the UN Coordination Office for Relief in case of a disaster (UNDRO) with a view to organizing a meeting of experts entrusted with examining and recommending appropriate measures aimed at preventing and alleviating the effects of natural disasters in Bangladesh and other Member States affected and threatened by natural disasters.

RESOLUTION NO.7/21-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the resolutions of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Seventh Session of COMCEC on the need to extend financial, economic and humanitarian assistance as well as technical and training related assistance to Lebanon, whilst underlining the need to support the Lebanese Government's reconstruction policies.

Having taken cognizance of the Secretary General's report on this matter;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Appeals to the international community to contribute generously to the international fund for the reconstruction of Lebanon, in order to make the Fund functional.

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RESOLUTION NO.8/21-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA AND THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the appeal launched by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to the Member States to provide the Governments of the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Sierra Leone with every assistance needed to face up to the massive influx of Liberian refugees into their territories;

Noting that the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Sierra Leone are still facing numerous difficulties due to the presence of a great number of refugees in their respective territories;

Having taken cognizance of the Secretary General's report on the matter;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Urgently appeals to the international community and the Member States to extend a substantial assistance to the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Sierra Leone so as to enable them to cope with this critical situation resulting from the presence on their respective territories of hundreds of thousands of refugees due to the spread of the armed conflict to Sierra Leone and the increasing influx into Guinea of refugees, who are Muslims in their majority, coming from Liberia and Sierra Leone.

2. Requests the Secretary General to monitor the implementation of this resolution and report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.9/21-E
ON
URGENT ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE IN ORDER TO RESETTLE DISPLACED PERSONS AND SIERRA LEONE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBOURING WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'Dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993);

Recalling resolution 57/19-P of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Considering that the spread of the armed conflict to Sierra Leone has taken a much graver and greater dimension than expected, resulting in the systematic destruction of lives and properties, the disruption of economic activities and the displacement of the most productive sector of the local population;

Strongly appeals to the Member States and the international community for urgent assistance to Sierra Leone in order to provide relief for over half a million displaced persons and also for Sierra Leone refugees in Neighbouring west African countries.

RESOLUTION NO.10/21-E
ON
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the Report of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 16 to 20 Rajab, 1413H (January 9 - 13, 1993), item IV, point 91, which recommends that the Member States of the OIC, the Islamic institutions and international oganisations should render generous economic support to the Albanian Government in its development programme;

Having taken cognizance of the Explanatory Note on Economic Aid to Albania submitted by the Republic of Albania to the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, through the General Secretariat;

1. Expresses its support to the Albanian people who are experiencing great economic difficulties at the present stage of transition to the free market economy.

2. Launches an appeal to the Member States, the Islamic institutions and international organisations to render generous economic assistance to Albania.

RESOLUTION NO.11/21-E
ON
ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED AND LOW-INCOME ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 25 - 29 April, 1993 (4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H),

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in UN General Assembly's Resolution 5-18/3 of 3 May, 1990 and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, the Paris Declaration and Programme of Action for the least developed countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the least developed countries, the United Nations new agenda for the development of Africa in the 1990s and the Cartagena Commitment adopted in February 1992 at the 8th Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

Noting that the eradication of poverty and destitution in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, has become one of the priorities of the development for the 1990s;

Recognizing that poverty is a complex and multi-dimensional problem with origins in both the national and international domains and that its eradication constitutes an important factor to ensure sustainable development;

Noting with concern the negative effects of large debt burdens and their impacts on poorer section of society in many developing and least developed countries, including the OIC Member States;

Stressing that effective national policies supported by an encouraging international economic environment, can promote sustainable development in developing and least developed countries, thus increasing their capacity to undertake social and economic programmes to eradicate poverty;

Noting that the efforts made at the national and international levels need to be enhanced to ensure the eradication of poverty;

Inspired by the dictates of Islam, the precepts and purposes of the OIC Charter and moved by the spirit of Islamic solidarity;

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1. Declares that it is the common objective of the Member States to completely eradicate poverty in their countries within the next decade.

2. Requests the international community and the Member States in a position to do so to adopt specific and effective measures designed to increase financial flows to least developed and low-income OIC Member States to enable them to achieve this target.

3. Reaffirms that a supportive international economic environment, which takes into account the needs of the poorer countries for concessional financial assistant and investment resources, access to world markets, stable commodity prices, as well as appropriate structural programmes, is crucial to the success of efforts of least developed and low-income countries to eradicate poverty.

4. Urges the developed countries to augment their assistance programmes in order to reach the U.N. target of 0.7% of GNP for Official Development Assistance as soon as possible, while assuring that OIC Member States receive an equitable and growing proportion of such assistance.

5. Urges the least developed countries and the low income countries to participate more effectively in the discussions in international fora on issues of alleviation of poverty.

6. Calls upon the Member States to implement technical cooperation programmes in order to improve the situation in the areas of the health, education, population and housing and meet other basic needs of their populations.

7. Encourages Member States, as well as the organs, organizations of the OIC to support the programmes of the least developed and low-income Member States to strengthen endogenous technical capacities and generate opportunities for production and employment.

8. Stresses the importance of domestic policies including effective budgetary policies to mobilize and allocate domestic resources for the eradication of poverty.

9. Requests the Secretary General to report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the progress made in efforts towards eradication of poverty, particularly amongst the least developed countries.

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RESOLUTION NO.12/21-E
ON THE
ACTIVITIES UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION (COMCEC) FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qadah 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Recalling Resolution No. 1/3-E(IS) and No.13/3-P(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference on the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among the Member States and on the establishment of the OIC Standing Committees respectively;

Recalling Resolution No.1/4-E(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference assigning priority to six areas of the Plan of Action;

Also recalling Resolutions No.1/5-E(IS) and No.3/5-E(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No.12/19-E of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on the implementation of the Plan of Action and on the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) chaired by the President of the Republic of Turkey;

Also recalling Resolution No. 2/6-E(IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference requesting the COMCEC to take necessary measures including the convening of Expert Group meetings and the organization of workshops, for the elaboration of new strategies for the Plan of Action with the objective of strengthening economic cooperation among Member States;

Noting with appreciation that in the previous eight sessions of the COMCEC, seven of them were held concurrently with a Ministerial meeting in a priority area of economic cooperation of the Plan of Action, designated at the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, namely, trade, industry, food security and agricultural development, transport and communications, energy and technical cooperation and that effective action have been initiated to implement various projects pertaining to these areas;

Further noting the holding of two Expert Group meetings, respectively in Istanbul and Cairo, on the elaboration of new strategies for the Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among Member States;

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Also noting with appreciation the efforts of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs, specialized and affiliated institutions working in the field of economy and trade in following up the implementation of the decisions pertaining to different areas of the Plan of Action, in undertaking necessary studies and organizing the required meetings and activities to fulfil their assignments made within the context of the implementation of the Plan of Action;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General on the progress thus far achieved with respect to the implementation of the arrangements concerning the fields of the Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among Member States;

Noting with satisfaction that COMCEC under the dynamic leadership of its Chairman, the President of the Republic of Turkey, has played an outstanding role in the enhancement and expansion of cooperation and collaboration among Member States in the economic and trade fields;

Welcoming the fact that the Framework Agreement on TPSOIC (Trade Preferential System Among OIC Member Countries), as well as its Annexure on the Rules of Origin prepared by the ICDT, have been approved by the COMCEC and that these documents have been open for signature and ratification by the Member States;

Having taken note with satisfaction of the suggestions submitted in this respect by the Chairman of COMCEC at the latter's Eighth Session for the simplification of the procedures for the implementation of the system in question;

Welcoming the fact that the Islamic Development Bank has taken the necessary steps for the early establishment of the Expert Credit Insurance and Investment Guarantee Scheme;

Welcoming the arrangements made by the General Secretariat in collaboration with the IDB for the establishment of the Islamic Multilateral Clearing System;

Noting with satisfaction that the OIC Second Ministerial Meeting on Communications was held in Bandung, Indonesia, from 5 to 8 November 1991 and emerged with positive results;

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Noting with appreciation the offer extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran to host the Fourth OIC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security and Agricultural Development in Teheran in the course of the year 1993;

Welcoming the proposal made by the Islamic Republic of Iran to host the Third Ministerial meeting of the OIC Member States on telecommunications in the course of the year 1993;

Noting with satisfaction that the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank, has approved, at its extraordinary meeting held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 4 July 1992, a second increase in the capital of the Islamic Development Bank in keeping with the decisions of the Sixth Islamic Summit;

Having reviewed the progress achieved with regard to the signature and/or ratification of the various OIC Agreements and Statutes and expressing its appreciation for the efforts made by the General secretariat in this respect;

Having taken cognizance of the various past, present and future activities of the COMCEC, through the accounts made by the General Secretariat;

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by the COMCEC and the General Secretariat to speed up the signature and ratification of the Agreements and Statutes related to economic and Trade Cooperation among Member States;

Having examined the Secretary General's report on this subject;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Invites the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT) to continue its efforts in connection with the Trade information network in collaboration with the IDB.

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2. Urges the Member States to participate effectively in the Fifth Islamic Trade Fair to be held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran in 1994, and requests ICDT/ICCICE to continue to cooperate with the host authorities to ensure the successful holding of this Fair.

3. Urges the General Secretariat, the Casablanca Centre, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, the Islamic Shipowners Association and the Islamic Development Bank to coordinate their action in every form, including the organization of seminars and workshops for the optimal utilization of facilities, existing in Tunisia and in other member states.

4. Calls upon Member States to expedite the procedure of signing and ratification of agreements and statutes by profiting from the COMCEC annual meetings and to take at the same time other political and administrative measures for their implementation.

5. Urges the Member States which have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Framework Agreement on the trade preferential system, at the earliest, in order to allow for the holding of necessary negotiations.

6. Calls upon the Member States to work towards economic interaction amongst Islamic States, based on the principles of broader preferential treatment, complementarity and mutual benefit.

7. Requests the Member States to actively participate in the export credit insurance and investment guarantee scheme.

8. Calls upon the member states to actively participate in the Islamic multilateral clearing system.

9. Recommends the implementation of the resolution on Food Security adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit.

10. Urges the Member States to actively participate in the Fourth Ministerial Meeting on Food Security and Agricultural Development, scheduled to be held in Tehran, in the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the course of the year 1993.

11. Requests the Member States to actively participate in the Third Ministerial Meeting of OIC Member States on telecommunications to be held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, in the course of the year 1993.

12. Recommends the strengthening of technical cooperation between the Member States with particular emphasis on training in the economic, cultural and social fields and in that of training of trainers.

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13. Recommends closer consultations regarding the economic and commercial activities between the Member States as well as a better coordination and exchange of information in these fields.

14. Invites the Member States to host the required meetings for the examination and finalization of the ongoing projects and studies pertaining to different areas of the Plan of Action.

15. Also invites the Member States to render all possible assistance and support to the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs active in the fields pertaining to the work of the COMCEC so as to enable them to fulfil their assignments for the implementation of the Plan of Action.

16. Urges the Member States to implement the decisions of the First Ministerial Meeting on Transport, Communications and Energy held in Istanbul in 1987, 1988 and 1989 respectively.

17. Also invites the Member States to continue to implement the decisions of the Second Ministerial Meeting on Communications held in Bandung, in November 1991.

18. Urges the Member States to implement the Resolutions adopted at the three previous Ministerial Conferences on Food Security and Agricultural Development, which will greatly contribute to the attainment of the objectives of Food Security and Agricultural Development in the Member States, and calls upon IDB to continue providing technical and financial assistance to the Member States to enable them to formulate and implement programmes for the achievement of food security.

19. Urges the Member States to join the Agreement on the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) among Developing countries and to coordinate their negotiating positions within the framework of the System.

20. Welcomes the enthusiastic response of the Member States, the national and regional agencies to cooperate with the OIC General Secretariat and its Agencies in the realization of technical cooperation programmes.

RESOLUTION NO.13/21-E
ON
THE REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling Resolution No. 11/20-E of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Subsidiary Organs of the General Secretariat, namely the Statistical Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara; the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka; Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade, Casablanca; and the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah, respectively;

Appreciating the increasing number of joint activities among the OIC organs and agencies;

Taking note of the relevant recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Also taking note with satisfaction of the activity reports submitted by the representatives of the above mentioned organs;

Expressing its appreciation for the role played by the subsidiary organs in the implementation of the Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among Member States;

Also expressing its appreciation for the role played by the subsidiary organs in the elaboration of the new strategies of the COMCEC Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among Member States;

1. Expresses its concern over the persistent financial difficulties faced by the subsidiary organs on account of the non-payment of mandatory contributions and the Member States' arrears which forms an impediment to the fulfillment of these institutions' work programmes.

2. Urges the Member States to honour their regular mandatory contributions to the budgets of these bodies and to settle their arrears at the earliest in view of the current financial difficulties being faced by these organs which make them unable to fulfil their responsibilities and even threaten their very existence.

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3. Urges the Member States to benefit from the special services to be rendered by the subsidiary organs, above and beyond the tasks assigned to them in their work programmes, on a contractual basis.

4. Commends the role which the Ankara, Casablanca and Dhaka Centres and IFSTAD are playing each in their respective fields.

5. Urges the Member States to actively participate in the work of these organs.

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RESOLUTION NO.14/21-E
ON
REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling Resolution No. 12/20-E of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the OIC Specialised and Affiliated Institutions;

Also recalling resolution No. 6/6-E (IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on support to the Islamic Development Bank;

Having taken note with appreciation of the activity report of the Islamic Development Bank;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Seventeenth Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having examined the report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Invites the Member States to participate in various schemes recently launched by the Islamic Development Bank and to benefit from the Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme, Islamic Banks' Portfolio, IDB Unit Investment Fund, the Scheme for Export Credit Insurance and Investment Guarantee along with IDB's other existing schemes, programmes and operations.

2. Also invites the Member States which have not yet done so to subscribe to the second capital increase of the IDB and to settle their outstanding contributions and other financial commitments.

3. Calls upon the Member States to lend their support to the Bank so as to enable it to fulfill its obligations and commitments towards fostering economic development and social progress of the Muslim world.

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RESOLUTION NO.15/21-E
ON
THE ACTIVITIES OF THE AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS OF THE OIC

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling Resolution No. 13/20-E of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the OIC Affiliated Institutions;

Noting with appreciation the activity reports submitted by the representatives of the Islamic Shipowners Association, the International Association of Islamic Banks and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange;

Expressing its appreciation for the role played by the affiliated institutions in the implementation of the Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among Member States;

Expressing its appreciation for the role played by the affiliated institutions in the elaboration of the new strategies of the COMCEC Plan of Action for the enhancement of economic cooperation among Member States;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, concerning these three institutions (the Islamic Shipowners Association, the International Association of Islamic Banks and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange);

Having examined the report of the Secretary General on this subject;

Confirming the important role played by the private sector in the Member States' development and in Intra-Islamic economic cooperation;

Also appreciating the role played by these three institutions in their respective fields of action.

1. Commends the role which they assume in their respective fields.

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2. Urges the Member States that have not done so yet, to sign the Statute of the Islamic Shipowners Association.

3. Invites the Member States to extend their support and assistance to the Islamic Shipowners Association, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Commodity Exchange and the International Association of Islamic Banks.

4. Also invites the Islamic Shipowners Association to consider the feasibility of establishing Islamic Shipping Companies as well as organizing Liner Conferences and/or coordinating their positions in such Liner Conferences.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/21-E
ON
PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENTS AND STATUTES

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Reviewing the developments in respect of signature and/or ratification of the (i) Agreement on Promotion and Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States, (ii) General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among Member States, (iii) Framework Agreement on the Establishment of the Trade Preferential System among OIC Member States, (iv) Islamic Civil Aviation Council, (v) Islamic States Telecommunications Union, (vi) Agreement on Islamic Corporation for Insurance of Investment and Export Credit;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having taken cognizance of the report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Expresses satisfaction at the Secretary General's efforts to speed up the implementation of the Agreements and Statutes aimed at strengthening economic cooperation among Member States.

2. Urges the Member states which have not yet signed and/or ratified the above mentioned Agreements/Statutes to do so, at an early date.

3. Expresses satisfaction over the initiatives which consist in profiting by the annual meetings of the COMCEC to effect the signing of the agreements/statutes that fall within the framework of Inter-Islamic cooperation, and recommends that this practice be pursued.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this matter with the Member States concerned and submit a detailed report on the subject to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.17/21-E
ON
ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD INCLUDING ISRAELI PRACTICES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN AND OTHER ISRAELI OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Repulic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25 to 29 April, 1993),

A. Environmental Problems in the Islamic World.

Recalling Resolution 2/19-E of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

Stressing the right of all human beings to enjoy a healthy and non-polluted environment, as a basic human right;

Emphasizing the right of States to protect their environment from harmful activities, and to cooperate among themselves to that end;

Noting with concern that the condition of the environment has reached a stage that requires taking effective measures to stop its deterioration;

Recognizing that environmental destruction is a major global concern that requires the strengthening of international cooperation for the protection of the environment without hampering the efforts of developing countries to pursue sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and on the basis of equitably shared responsibility of the international community;

Noting with satisfaction the coming into effect of the Vienna Treaty for the Protection of the Ozone Layer as of September 1988 and the Montreal Protocol on Ozone-Depleting Materials as of January 1989; and welcoming the Helsinki Declaration on the Protection of the Ozone Layer which was adopted in March 1989;

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Stressing the need for closely and constantly monitoring the global environmental situation and relevant activities;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on this item;

Also expressing its deep concern over the devastating effects of dangerous toxic wastes on human- kind and the environment and the dire consequences of the Gulf war, recently witnessed by the region, on the flora and fauna;

Strongly condemning the attempts by some developed countries to export their dangerous wastes for dumping in developing countries and appealing to Member States to sign the Basel Agreement on Dangerous Wastes;

Guided by the principles of Islam which enjoins the Muslim peoples to safeguard the bounties that Allah has granted them on Earth;

Appreciating the Report presented by the Secretary General on "The state of the Environment in OIC Member States";

1- Recommends that Member States continue to incorporate environmental considerations in their developmental policies.

2- Stresses that Member States mobilize national institutional resources needed for implementing national programmes for environmental protection.

3- Urges the Member States to attach greater importance to the question of the protection of the Environment and Natural Resources and to its relevance to sustainable development.

4- Appreciates that all Member States actively participated in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Brazil in June, 1992 in conformity with the resolutions adopted in this regard during the Sixth Islamic Summit.

5- Reiterates its deep concern over the devastating effects of toxic wastes on humanity in general and the environment in particular, regrets the attempts by developed countries to export such wastes for dumping in developing countries; and recommends that Member States be urged to sign the Basel Agreement on Dangerous Wastes.

6- Notes the potential threat posed by the possible rise in the sea level, and calls upon the international community to undertake vigorous scientific investigation in this regard so as to protect the human beings living on the lands and islands of Member States exposed to these dangers.

7- Reaffirms the determination of the Member States to work for the strengthening of international cooperation with a view to seeking solutions to global environmental problems.

8. Stresses that multilateral cooperation for the protection of the environment should include the provision of additional financial resources and access to environmentally sound technologies to the developing countries.

9- Calls for the dissemination of pilot experiments in the application of environmental development of the Islamic States and the use of the latter's available expertise in this regard, whether through bilateral or multilateral programmes for the exchange of expertise.

10- Requests Member States to promote coordination and cooperation among environment monitoring networks and remote-control sensing centres and coastal control posts and all other environment protection organs in Islamic States.

11- Urges all Member States to continue consultation and coordination among them at all international meetings and conciliations relating to environment protection.

12- Expresses its satisfaction over the fruitful cooperation now existing between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Environment Programme; and calls for the intensification of this cooperation.

13- Expresses solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning its position on the question of the mine-fields remaining in its territory from World War II, their grave effect on environment and the accidents and grievous damages they caused to thousands of its citizens. Also appeals to Member States to stand in solidarity with the Jamahiriya in its efforts to overcome this problem and its right to demand compensation for such damages and that the countries responsible for the mine danger finance mine-hunting operations and produce mine fields maps to the Libyan authorities concerned.

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B. Israeli practices and their effects on the environment in the occupied Palestinian territories, the occupied Syrian Golan and other Israeli occupied Arab territories.

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Having taken cognizance of the report of the Secretary General in that respect;

Guided by the principles of International Law on Environment and in particular those of the UN Conference on Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1973 and the International Ecology Convention adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1983;

Recalling resolutions 14/11 and 15/18 of the UN Environment Programme with respect to the environmental conditions in the occupied Palestinian Arab Territories, occupied Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories;

Referring to the relevant resolution of the UN General Assembly and Security Council and the ECOSOC;

Reaffirming the rights of mankind to a dignified life enjoying a healthy environment, free of pollution as a basic human and sacred right;

Expressing deep concern over the brutal practices of the Israeli occupation authorities which include seizure of land and water-resources, the demolition of houses, the coercive displacement of Palestinian citizens, the construction of new settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, specially in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories, the uprooting of trees, the destruction of crops, the cutting off of irrigation waters, the deforestation of wide expanses of land and the use of toxic gases with the attendant serious effects on the Palestinian and other Arab inhabitants and the economic and social situation in those lands;

Appreciating the Report presented by Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development on the environmental problems of the occupied Palestinian and other Israeli occupied Arab territories;

1- Condemns and censures the aggressive Israeli policies, the confiscation of Palestinian lands, setting forests on fire, the uprooting of trees, the cutting off of irrigation water and the seizure of water resources, thereby leading to considerable deterioration of ecological conditions in occupied Palestine and to a worsening of the economic and social situation of the citizens.

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2- Recommends that the Islamic countries extend help and assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan and the Arab citizens in other occupied Arab territories in the drawing up of plans deemed necessary for environmental conservation within these territories. It also stresses that implemental measures be adopted for consolidating plans and taking steps required for exposing the policies pursued by occupation authorities which have led to ecological deterioration in the occupied Palestinian territories, the occupied Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories.

3- Strongly Condemns Israel's persistence in changing the legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan and its practices aimed at changing its environmental conditions as well as its geographical, demographic and historical characteristics and at imposing Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan.

4- Notes that the report prepared by Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development on the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories clearly establishes the links between occupation and destruction of the Environment, and recommends that IFSTAD be requested to further study the matter.

5- Acknowledges the valuable nature of the IFSTAD report on the crucial environmental issues affecting the Member States and strongly emphasizes the need for further similar indepth studies pertaining to such issues so that the Member States are kept abreast of their future development and implications.

6. Recommends that the proposals for action included in the report prepared by Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development should be considered for implementation.

RESOLUTION NO.18/21-E
ON
COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES AGAINST EPIDEMIC DISEASES WHICH AFFECT HUMAN, ANIMAL RESOURCES AND NATURAL LIFE

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413 H (25 to 29 April 1993),

Expressing grave concern at the worldwide spreading of infectious diseases affecting human, animal resources and natural life during recent years;

Considering the magnitude it has reached in recent years, especially in view of the extensive travels within and outside the Member States and, particularly during the Hajj;

Appreciating the steps taken by the Member States in the preventive and curative health measures in particular for the pilgrimage season;

Also expressing profound appreciation for the excellent and efficient health services made available to the Pilgrims by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

1- Expresses grave concern at the worldwide spread of infectious diseases affecting human, animal resources and natural life during recent years. In consideration of the magnitude of the problem, it recommends greater coordination among the Member States, the other countries and the World Health Organization to combat these menaces through the use of new recombitant vaccines and immunization schedules against contagious diseases.

2- Recommends coordination in the field of health and cooperation by applying the international health regulations such as compulsory vaccination of all Pilgrims coming to the Holy Land and the improvement of sanitary conditions as well as cooperation in their health education before departure through the appropriate media available in their own countries.

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3- Recommends that a meeting of the Ministers of Health of Member States may be convened at an appropriate time on the subject of epidemic diseases.

4- Requests the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO.19/21-E
ON
COOPERATION IN COMBATTING DRUG ABUSE, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND THEIR ILLEGAL PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND TRAFFICKING

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413 H (25 to 29 April 1993),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit and 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the Control of Narcotics and Drug Abuse;

Expressing their concern at the rising rate of drug abuse, their manufacture and illegal trafficking that endanger the health of millions, particularly the youth;

Noting with concern the new dimensions of the ever growing narcotics problem which is threatening the social and economic structures of countries suffering therefrom;

Taking into consideration the results achieved by the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the field of drug abuse, including the declaration and comprehensive multidisciplinary plan for the prevention of drug abuse and their adoption by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and their illegal trafficking in 1987 and the United Nations Agreement on Control of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances and illegal drug trafficking;

Noting with appreciation the declaration and world programme of action adopted by the 17th U. N. Special Session held in New York in February 1990, and the declaration of the London Conference on Control of Cocaine and restriction of drugs (April 1990);

Reaffirming its conviction of the need to supervise the manufacture, trafficking, import and export of drugs and psychotropic substances, in accordance with the single U. N. Agreement on drugs of 1961 and the U. N. Agreement for combatting illegal trafficking of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

Recognizing the importance of taking measures for controlling components of drugs including sulphur chemicals and solvents which are used in the manufacture of drugs and psychotropic substances, the availability of which increased their illicit processing;

Affirming the guiding principles of enforced treaties on control of narcotics and psychotropic substances as well as the control measures advocated by these treaties;

Realizing the urgent need for Member States and relevant international organizations to exert planned and coordinated efforts to eradicate the problem of abusing narcotics and psychotropic substances, trading and smuggling them into Islamic countries;

Reviewing the effects of drug abuse, psychotropic substances and their illegal production, processing and trafficking on the Member States;

Expressing its satisfaction at the outcome of the Expert Committee meeting held in the Republic of Turkey from 18-20 October 1988 on this issue;

1. Requests the Member States to diligently follow up the recommendations made by the Expert Group Meeting held from 18-20 October 1988 in Istanbul, Turkey, on the effective measures to control the problem of narcotic drugs in all its aspects and dimensions, including illicit production, processing and trade.

2. Requests the Member States to intensify their cooperation and to exchange information and technical expertise to control narcotic drugs.

3. Urges the Member States to coordinate their efforts to unify their systems relative to the legal manufacture and importation of psychotropic substances within the frameworks of the relevant international organizations.

4. Welcomes the measures taken by some Member States to draw attention to the damaging effect of narcotics and affirms the importance of preventive measures including the need for crop/income substitution and accessibility to international markets for substituted products.

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RESOLUTION NO.20/21-E
ON
ENVIRONMENT, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND WAYS AND MEANS TO DEAL WITH THE ISSUES OF ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Coopertation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25 - 29 April 1993),

Acknowledging the effective interdisciplinary relation between Environment and other sectors of Development including Health;

Considering the importance for Member States to preserve the basic necessities of sustainable development and to assess and monitor on a continuous basis their environmental problems and issues including Health;

Noting with appreciation the awareness of the Member States about Environmental issues and their active role within the UNCED process and its follow-up;

Appreciating the State of the Environment reports prepared by the General Secretariat and IFSTAD;

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (No.1/18-E); the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (No. 7/20-E; and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (No.10/6-E(IS);

Conscious of the dire need of the Member States to avail of objective, independent and unbiased information pertaining to their environmental situation and possible remedies that would best serve their interests;

Appreciative of the Environment-related efforts, projects and programmes undertaken by the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs;

1. **Welcomes** the initiative of the Republic of Tunisia inviting effective cooperation among the Member States and with the relevant OIC, regional and international institutions for conducting a comprehensive study of the interrelated issues of Environment, Health and Sustainable Development from the perspective that would best serve the interests of the Member States.

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2. Invites the Secretary General to undertake the above mentioned study by constituting a Governmental Experts Committee comprising of at least two Representatives from each geographic region of the OIC and also the concerned Representatives from the General Secretariat and IFSTAD, and requests that this Committee convene a meeting in Tunisia:

(a) to draft the guidelines for the above study;

(b) to discuss the terms of reference of the said study and work out the administrative, logistic and financial details of its implementation.

3. Decides that the requested study should be carried out through IFSTAD in close consultation with the Member States and their relevant institutions and the General Secretariat, and in cooperation with regional and international organisations.

4. Requests the Secretary General to submit the results of the aforesaid study by the Governmental Experts Committee to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for consideration.

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ANNEX IV

Report and resolutions on cultural and social affairs

Index

	SUBJECT	PAGE
1.	ICFM/21-93/CS/REP.1/Final Report of the Cultural and Islamic Affairs Committee	223
2.	Resolution No. 1/21-C On the Islamic University in Niger	226
3.	Resolution No. 2/21-C On the Islamic University in Uganda	228
4.	Resolution No. 3/21-C On the International Islamic University in Malaysia	230
5.	Resolution No. 4/21-C On the Islamic University in Bangladesh	231
6.	Resolution No. 5/21-C On King Faisal Mosque in Ndjamena, Republic of Chad	232
7.	Resolution No. 6/21-C On the Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research, Timbuctu, Mali	233
8.	Resolution No 7/21-C On the Regional Institute for Complementary Education (RICE), Islamabad (Pakistan)	234
9.	Resolution No. 8/21-C On the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau	235
10.	Resolution No. 9/21-C On the Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros	236
11.	Resolution No. 10/21-C On the International Islamic Women's Organization	237

/...

	SUBJECT	PAGE
12.	Resolution No. 11/21-C On the Project of New Campus of Zeitouna University in Tunisia	238
13.	Resolution No. 12/21-C On the Unified Hijri Calendar for the Beginning of Lunar Months and the Unification of Islamic Festivals	239
14.	Resolution No. 13/21-C On Project Establishing an Islamic Centre for Advanced Medical Training and Research in Bangladesh	240
15.	Resolution No. 14/21-C On studying ways and means of implementing and executing the Cultural Strategy and the Plan of Action for the Islamic World	241
16.	Resolution No. 15/21-C On Child Care and Protection in the Islamic World	242
17.	Resolution No. 16/21-C On the Role of Women in the Islamic Community	244
18.	Resolution No. 17/21-C On a Unified Stand on the Debasing of Islamic Sanctities and Values	245
19.	Resolution No. 18/21-C On Destruction of the Babri Masjid and Protection of Islamic Holy Places	247
20.	Resolution No. 19/21-C On the Destruction of Mosques and Islamic Monuments in Bosnia-Herzegovina	249
21.	Resolution No. 20/21-C On the Twinning of Palestinian Universities in the Occupied Territories and Universities in the OIC Member States	250
22.	Resolution No. 21/21-C On the Teaching the subject of the History and Geography of Palestine	251

/..

	SUBJECT	PAGE
23.	Resolution No. 22/21-C On the Educational Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Syrian Golan and other Occupied Territories	252
24.	Resolution No. 23/21-C On preserving the Islamic Identity and Human Character of Al-Quds	254
25.	Resolution No. 24/21-C On the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), Istanbul	255
26.	Resolution No. 25/21-C On the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH), Istanbul	256
27.	Resolution No. 26/21-C On the Islamic Fiqh Academy	257
28.	Resolution No. 27/21-C On the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	259
29.	Resolution No. 28/21-C On the Islamic Solidarity Games Sports Federation	260
30.	Resolution No. 29/21-C On the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, Benghazi	261
31.	Resolution No. 30/21-C On the World Federation of International Arab-Islamic Schools	263
32.	Resolution No. 31/21-C On the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf	265
33.	Resolution No. 32/21-C On Da'wah Activities and the Reactivation of the Committee on Coordination of Islamic Action	267

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REPORT OF THE CULTURAL AND ISLAMIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ADOPTED BY THE TWENTY-FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF ISLAMIC UNITY AND COOPERATION FOR PEACE, JUSTICE AND PROGRESS)

1. The Cultural and Islamic Affairs Committee set up by Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi on 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April 1993), met to examine the items related to Cultural and Islamic Affairs included in the Agenda of the Conference, and to prepare the draft resolutions on those items to be submitted for approval to the Plenary Session of the Conference.

2. The Meeting of Cultural and Islamic Affairs was opened by Dr. Ali Engin Oba of the Republic of Turkey. Then in accordance with the decision of the Conference, the Committee elected H.E. Ambassador Khalid Mahmood, Head of the Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the meeting, as Chairman of the Committee. In his address, His Excellency first welcomed the delegates participating in the Committee expressed his deep gratitude to them for choosing him as Chairman. He also expressed his appreciation to the Republic of Turkey for the excellent results it has achieved during its Chairmanship since the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. The Chairman of the Committee stressed that for this Committee to achieve positive results, its deliberations must be realistic and pragmatic and its decisions creative. He expressed his confidence that brotherly cooperation and mutual understanding among the distinguished members of the Committee would ensure the success of the Committee's proceedings. He proposed a Programme of Work which the Committee adopted unanimously.

3. Thereafter, the following Member States were elected to the Bureau of the Committee:

- Republic of Tunisia	Vice-Chairman
- Republic of Uganda	Vice-Chairman
- State of Palestine	Vice-Chairman
- Republic of Turkey	Rapporteur

4. The OIC General Secretariat was represented at the meeting of the Committee by Ambassador Mohammed Mohsin, Assistant Secretary General for Cultural and Social Affairs and Information and Mr. Mohamed Al-Mukhtar Al-Naciri, Director of Cultural and Social Affairs.

5. The Committee's deliberations focussed on item 70 to item 76 of the Conference's Agenda. The decision on each

item was preceded by a background presentation from the General Secretariat.

6. The delegate of the Republic of Senegal recalled Resolution No. 5/6-C (IS) adopted by the Sixth Summit concerning the establishment of cooperation between Member States in the field of youth and sports and said he wished the Committee to adopt a separate resolution on this subject. It was pointed out that this subject was not on the agenda of this Committee but had been included in the Secretary General's report on the work of COMIAC submitted to the Conference.

7. During discussion on child care and protection in Islamic World, the delegate of Bosnia-Herzegovina expressed his gratitude to Islamic countries and institutions for the assistance so far extended to Bosnian children.

He urged the Conference to help these distressed children suffering within the country and in Refugee Camps abroad. In order to save the Islamic identity of future generations, he appealed for assistance for Bosnian Schools and Colleges, and also for grant of scholarships to enable Bosnian youth to study abroad. He specifically sought help for restoring the destroyed Islamic Schools and Colleges in Sarajevo and in particular the historic Madrassa Gazi Husrev Bey established in 1537 A.D.

8. The delegate of the Republic of Sudan made a statement concerning the activities of the Islamic Translation Institute in Khartoum.

9. The representative of World Assembly for Muslim Youth (WAMY) also made a statement.

10. At the end of its deliberations, the Committee approved the draft resolutions appended to the present report.

11. The Committee commended the excellent manner in which H. E. Ambassador Khalid Mahmood, Committee Chairman, conducted the meetings and deliberations. It also thanked the Committee's Vice-Chairmen and its Rapporteur as well as the representatives of the General Secretariat for an excellent performance that contributed to the successful completion of its activities.

12. His Excellency the Chairman of the Committee expressed his deep appreciation to all its members for the brotherly atmosphere which prevailed during the meetings and for their comprehensive knowledge of the subjects examined and discussed, which enabled the Committee to bring its deliberations to a successful end, within the prescribed time.

Ambassador Khalid Mahmoud
Chairman
Cultural & Islamic Affairs Committee

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RESOLUTIONS ON CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS ADOPTED BY THE TWENTY-FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF ISLAMIC UNITY AND COOPERATION FOR PEACE, JUSTICE AND PROGRESS)

RESOLUTION NO.1/21-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN NIGER

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers(Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by the Government of Niger, the OIC General Secretariat, the Board of Trustees of the University and the IDB for the reopening and the smooth functioning of the Islamic University of Niger.

Expressing its gratitude and thanks to Member States, Al-Azhar Al-Shareef, the Islamic Development Bank, Rabitah Al-Alam Al-Islami, the International Islamic Charitable Organization (Kuwait), World Islamic Da'wa Association, Islamic Solidarity Fund and all those who extended support and assistance for the establishment and functioning of the University;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the Islamic University in Niger;

Conscious of the need to secure for the University regular financial resources and the needed educational and material support;

1. Reaffirms the importance of the Islamic University in Niger for the spreading of Islamic culture and the Arabic language in West Africa, in addition to meeting the teaching needs, religious education and training of the West African populations.

2. Appreciates the efforts made by the Board of Trustees of the University to maintain the University functional, despite financial difficulties, in particular by establishing a Waqf in its favour.

3. Invites the Board of Trustees of the University seek to solve on a permanent basis the financial, academic and administrative problems facing the University and revise the University Statute to ensure its administrative functioning in an appropriate manner and to reopen it as soon as possible.

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4. Approves the constitution of a Board of Trustees of the University as follows:

- Dr. Abdallah Ben Abdul Muhsen Al-Turki.
- Sheikh Yusuf Jassem Al-Hajji.
- Dr. Mohamad Ahmad Al-Sharif.
- Dr. Abdallah Omar Naseef.
- Sheikh Mohamad Nassiru Adam.
- Dr. Mohamad Al Mukhtar Ould Bah.
- Four members to be appointed by the Government of Niger.
- Secretary General of the OIC or his Representative.
- Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund or his Representative
- Director of the University of Niger.
- Director General of ISESCO.
- Representative of the University Teaching Staff.

5. Invites Member States and the Islamic Development Bank, Islamic Charitable Organizations and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to extend financial and material support to this important Islamic institution.

6. Recommends the participation of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in supervising the educational and cultural aspects of the progress of the educational process in the University as well as devising appropriate curricula and deciding on the necessary University text books.

7. Expresses its sincere thanks and appreciation to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic Development Bank for its decision to double the capital of the Waqf of the Islamic Universities which will have a positive impact on ensuring the smooth functioning of these Universities.

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RESOLUTION NO.2/21-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN UGANDA

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the previous Resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Islamic University in Uganda;

Expressing appreciation to the Government of Uganda for having ratified the University Statute;

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic Development Bank, the International Islamic Charitable Foundation (Kuwait), the Islamic Da'wah Association (Libya), and the Islamic Committee for International Crescent, and other Islamic institutions for their generous support to the University;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General and the Rector on the Islamic University in Uganda;

1. Expresses appreciation to the Government of Uganda for providing facilities and assistance to the University and to all the Member States which contributed to this.

2. Calls upon the University Board of Trustees to provide the conditions that would enable the University to carry out its functions properly in accordance with its Statute and the Headquarters' Agreement concluded between the Government of Uganda and the OIC General Secretariat.

3. Urges Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic Institutions to contribute to the annual budget of the Islamic University in Uganda by supporting the establishment of an estate endowment (Waqf) for the purpose.

4. Recommends the participation of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO) in the supervision of the educational and cultural aspects to improve the educational process in the university through the secondment of qualified professors to teach at the University as well as specialized experts to prepare the curricula and programmes that are in keeping with the educational status of the University.

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5. _Lauds_ the financial support extended by the Islamic Solidarity Fund to the Islamic University in Uganda during the academic year 1991-1992 which has enabled the University to continue performing its tasks during that difficult phase.

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RESOLUTION NO.3/21-C ON THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN MALAYSIA

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the previous Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the Recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the International Islamic University in Malaysia;

Also taking note of the continuing satisfactory progress of this University;

Expressing appreciation to the Government of Malaysia for its continued financial and other support towards covering the operating expenses of the University and the construction of a new campus;

Also expressing appreciation to Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and other Islamic institutions which have extended moral and material assistance to the University;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Invites again the OIC General Secretariat, all its organs, the Rabitah Al-Alam Al-Islami and Member States to further contribute to the progress and development of the International Islamic University in Malaysia so that it may further increase its capacity and use all its potential to achieve its objectives.

2. Calls on all Member States which have not yet concluded Agreements of Co-sponsorship of this University, within the framework of their bilateral cooperation with Malaysia, to do so at an early date.

3. Reiterates further its request to all Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and other Islamic institutions to continue to support this University by extending material, financial and any other relevant assistance, in particular concerning curricula, teachers and scholarships to enable a greater number of students to pursue their studies at this University, in collaboration with the Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO).

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RESOLUTION NO.4/21-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN BANGLADESH

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the previous resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Islamic University of Bangladesh;

Noting the progress so far achieved towards the establishment of this University, and the execution of other necessary works;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

Appreciating the steps taken by the People's Republic of Bangladesh to develop the University, meet its operating expenses, and construct a new campus to accommodate more students;

1. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States and Islamic institutions which have extended assistance to the University.

2. Urges all Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the World Muslim League and other Islamic financial institutions to provide adequate academic and financial assistance to the University to enable it to achieve its objectives.

3. Requests the General Secretariat to pursue its contacts with the People's Republic of Bangladesh aimed at ensuring continued material and moral support to the University.

4. Also requests the General Secretariat in cooperation with the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to seek academic assistance of Member States Universities through secondment of teachers and provision of scholarships and books.

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RESOLUTION NO.5/21-C
ON
KING FAISAL MOSQUE IN NDJAMENA, REPUBLIC OF CHAD

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-25 April, 1993),

Recalling the various Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on King Faisal Mosque in Ndjamena, the Republic of Chad;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Reiterates that in view of the pressing need for the educational and social services provided by this Islamic institution, King Faisal Mosque is one of the Islamic educational institutions that needs special attention on the part of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

2. Requests the Government of the Republic of Chad and the General Secretariat to prepare the technical study and cost estimates needed for the rehabilitation of the Mosque and its annexes and to communicate them to Member States.

3. Urges all Member States and Islamic institutions to contribute towards the restoration and furnishing of the Mosque and its annexes.

4. Requests all Member States and Islamic financial institutions to contribute to this institution by providing it with curricula, teachers and scholarships for the graduates of the Institute to enable them to pursue their higher studies in other Islamic Universities

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RESOLUTION NO.6/21-C
ON THE
REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES AND RESEARCH, TIMBUCTU, MALI

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the previous Resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the recommendations adopted by the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu (Mali);

Welcoming the efforts being made by the Government of the Republic of Mali and the General Secretariat for the development of the Institute;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Urges all Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and other Islamic institutions to continue providing material support to the Regional institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu (Mali) so that it may achieve its objectives.

2. Urges Member States which have technical facilities in the fields of conservation and restoration of manuscripts to provide scholarships to the officials of the Institute to enhance their competence in these fields.

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) and the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) and urges them to lend greater attention to the Institute and provide it with the necessary technical assistance so that it may carry out its functions.

RESOLUTION NO.7/21-C
ON THE
REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION (RICE), ISLAMABAD (PAKISTAN)

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the previous Resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations adopted by the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Regional Institute for Complementary Education in Islamabad;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Emphasizes once again, the importance of consolidating the Regional Institute for Complementary Education (RICE) in Islamabad, Pakistan, and of propagating and promoting the teaching of the Arabic language and Islamic culture in non-Arabic speaking Asian countries.

2. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to establish this Institute.

3. Urges the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the World Federation of International Arab Islamic Schools to contribute generously to this project.

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RESOLUTION NO.8/21-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC CENTRE IN GUINEA-BISSAU

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations made by the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on the subject;

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the commencement of the implementation of phase I of the project of the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau.

2. Requests the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the General Secretariat to continue their coordination with a view to completing the ongoing construction of the Great Mosque in Bissau, within the limits of the financial resources currently available.

3. Expresses warm thanks and deep appreciation to the Member States and Islamic institutions which have extended financial assistance to the Centre, in particular the Islamic Solidarity Fund which has extended financial assistance to the Centre.

4. Urges all Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic institutions to provide financial and material assistance to the project of the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau.

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RESOLUTION NO.9/21-C ON THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE IN MORONI, ISLAMIC FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF COMOROS

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the previous resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations adopted by the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the establishment of an Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros;

Taking into consideration the need of the Muslim people in the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros for such a centre;

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Requests the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with the Government of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros with a view to surmounting the difficulties that hinder the establishment of the Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni and expedite the establishment of the Centre given its benefits for the people of Comoros and the neighbouring peoples.

2. Expresses its appreciation and sincere thanks to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam, the United Arab Emirates, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the World Islamic Dawa Association (Libya) which have extended the first financial assistance to the Centre.

3. Urges all Member States and the Islamic institutions to extend every possible assistance to this project.

RESOLUTION NO.10/21-C
ON THE
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Considering the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs concerning the International Islamic Women's Organization;

Conscious of the growing need for Muslims throughout the world to promote Islamic revival and to create societies based on the Islamic principles of peace, justice and equality for all human beings;

Convinced that these noble objectives can be achieved only through the participation of all Muslims, including Muslim Women who constitute half of the Islamic Ummah;

Noting with appreciation the draft charter prepared by the General Secretariat, on the basis of the report of the OIC Experts Committee on this question;

Having taken note of the steps taken by the General Secretariat of the OIC to prepare for a symposium on the subject at expert level.

Noting also with appreciation the offer made by the Islamic Republic of Iran to host the Expert Group Meeting on the establishment of an International Islamic Women's Organization.

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1- Requests the General Secretariat to hold further consultations among Member States regarding the proposal for the establishment of an International Islamic Women's Organization.

2- Entrusts the General Secretariat of the OIC with preparing the 1993 joint meetings with the assistance of UNICEF, and specifically with convening a symposium on the role of women in social development with special emphasis on education and health.

RESOLUTION NO.11/21-C
ON THE
PROJECT OF NEW CAMPUS OF ZEITOUNA UNIVERSITY IN TUNISIA

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences regarding this project;

Commending the importance of this educational institution thanks to its pioneering and continuous role in serving Islam and the Muslims;

Expressing satisfaction over the efforts rendered by the Government of Tunisia aimed at developing and supporting this University by building a new campus adjacent to Al-Zeitouna Mosque;

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject.

1. Addresses thanks to the Islamic Development Bank which donated one million US dollars in favour of this project.

2. Reiterates its support for the building of a new campus so as to enable the University to expand its educational and cultural role and for the implementation of this project for which all preparations have been made and whose first stage is underway.

3. Urges Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic institutions to extend every financial, material and moral support so as to enable the University to raise the amount of 8.85 million Tunisian Dinars (approximately 8 million US dollars) required to speed up the erection of this new campus in order that the University may fulfill its role in an optimal way.

4. Calls on the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank to consider including the project of the new building of the Zeitouna University within the institutions that benefit from the Bank's Islamic Universities Waqf.

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RESOLUTION NO.12/21-C
ON THE
UNIFIED HIJRI CALENDAR FOR THE BEGINNING OF LUNAR MONTHS AND THE UNIFICATION OF ISLAMIC FESTIVALS

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25 to 25 April, 1993),

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, for the establishment of a Unified Hijri Calendar for the beginning of Lunar months and the Unification of Islamic Festivals;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on this subject;

Commending the steps taken by the General Secretariat in support of the action aimed at unifying the Hijri Calendar and the Islamic Festivals:

1. Appeals to all Member States and the Islamic institutions to use the time schedules prepared by the Committee on the Unified Hijri Calendar as a basis for their own calendar.

2. Calls upon all Member States to uniformly observe Friday as the weekly holiday and to use the Hijri date.

3. Calls upon all the Member States, the General Secretariat and the Islamic Fiqh Academy to seek the assistance of the jurisprudents, Islamic scholars and astronomers with a view to reaching an agreement for the unification of the Hijri Calendar.

4. Reiterates the invitation to the Member States, which have not yet joined the Committee on the Unified Hijri Calendar to do so and to actively participate in its periodic meetings with a view to maximizing coordination among Islamic States in respect of the unification of the beginnings of lunar months and of the Islamic Festivals.

5. Expresses its thanks, once again, to the Secretariat of the Committee on the Unified Hijri Calendar in the Republic of Turkey for having voluntarily prepared the Calendar up to 1413H.

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RESOLUTION NO.13/21-C
ON
PROJECT ESTABLISHING OF AN ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR ADVANCED MEDICAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN BANGLADESH

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25 to 29 April, 1993),

Recalling the resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, and the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the proposed establishment of an Islamic Centre for Advanced Medical Training and Research in Bangladesh;

Taking note of the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

Also noting the statement made by the representative of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;

Recognizing the potential benefit that will accrue to the entire Ummah from the establishment of an Advance Medical Training and Research Centre;

1. Requests the General Secretariat to intensify its on-going contacts with Member States in order to obtain their views and comments on the subject and to conduct more research on the technical and financial requirements of this project through experts in this field.

2. Also requests the General Secretariat to submit a report on the subject to the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.14/21-C
ON
STUDYING WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING AND EXECUTING THE CULTURAL STRATEGY AND THE PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25 to 29 April, 1993),

Recalling the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration issued by the Third Islamic Summit Conference and all resolutions adopted by other Islamic Conferences, specifically Resolution No. 11/6-C (IS) of the Sixth Islamic Summit held in Dakar, approving the Cultural Strategy and the Plan of Action for the Islamic World.

Having examined the Secretary General's report on the Cultural Strategy and Plan of Action for the Islamic World and the report of the First Meeting of Officials in Charge of the Subsidiary, Specialized and Affiliated Organs and Islamic Universities on the implementation of the Cultural Strategy.

1. **Reiterates** the importance of this strategy in the field of ensuring a wider expansion of learning, eradicating ignorance and raising the level of Islamic education and culture in the Islamic world, the Joint Islamic Action.

2. **Recommends** to COMIAC to device ways and means to implement this strategy and in this regard the General Secretariat of the Organization to hold a symposium at the level of experts in order to evolve those ways and means.

3. **Requests** member states to take necessary steps to incorporate this Strategy in their national cultural, educational and academic policies.

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RESOLUTION NO.15/21-C
ON
CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25 to 29 April, 1993),

Bearing in mind the Declaration issued by the World Summit for Children and the Plan of Action for implementing this Declaration both of which call for the preparation of National Programmes for children;

Recalling Resolution No.2/6-C(IS) issued by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference concerning the Child in the Islamic Countries;

Noting that millions of children in the Islamic States die collectively of preventable diseases and malnutrition while other millions suffer from the same conditions caused by famine, drought and armed conflicts;

Having examined the Secretary General's report on the Child in the Islamic World and listened to the views of the representatives of the Member States, institutions and organizations.

1. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the resolution of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on Child Care in the Islamic Countries.

2. Urges all Member States to ensure that Children's issues are incorporated in their cooperation programmes and to participate in the external follow-up activities at the international level and particularly in conjunction with the UN specialized organs.

3. Instructs the General Secretariat to prepare joint meetings in 1993, with UNICEF assistance, namely a symposium on child care and child rights in the Islamic countries.

4. Calls upon Member States to participate actively in the World Conference on Human Rights, to be held from 14 to 25 June, 1993 in Vienna, using it as an opportunity to address the rights of especially vulnerable groups, with emphasis on meeting the particular needs of children who suffer and die unnoticed.

5. Urges Member States which have not done so to finalize their National Programmes of Action (NPAs) for children and asks all States to implement their NPAs.

6. Further strongly urges those Member States which have not ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child to do so soon and no later than 1995.

7. Requests those Member States which have ratified the Convention to take the necessary steps to bring their constitutions, laws and practices into conformity with the provisions of the Convention.

8. Recognizes the impact of the debt problem on the welfare of children and therefore supports the concept of "Debt relief for child survival and development" as an important component of alleviating the debt burden for developing countries.

9. Calls upon Member States to take all necessary measures to prevent further armed conflicts, and observe periods of tranquility and special "corridors of peace" to allow relief supplies to reach women and children and "days of tranquility" to vaccinate and to provide other health services for children and their families in areas of conflict.

10. Further calls for collaboration among Member States to ensure that the Member States, individually and as a group, take a leading role on the world stage as a example of what can be achieved for children.

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RESOLUTION NO. 16/21-C
ON THE
ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE ISLAMIC COMMUNITY

The Twenty-First Islamic conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993).

Recalling resolution No. 4/6-C(I.S) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit, held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal (1991) on the role of women in Islamic societies.

Inspired by the teachings of our noble Islamic religion with regard to the protection of the rights of women in the building of family and society, and to the assertion of her distinct personality and of her role in the evolution of the Islamic community;

Considering that the noble Islamic goals cannot be achieved without the important and active presence of Muslim women on the scene of Islamic action;

Taking note with consideration of the holding of the first Islamic solidarity session of Islamic women's games in Tehran;

1. Expresses its full appreciation of the role of women in building up the Muslim family and developing Islamic society in all fields.

2. Declares its support for all joint activities by Muslim women in the different fields of science, social and cultural affairs and sports.

3. Condemns all kinds of discrimination against and oppression of Muslim women in some parts of the world such as Bosnia Herzegovina, Kashmir and Palestine.

4. Condemns all attempts to impose non Islamic practices and urges Muslim women and requests all states to respect the religious and human rights of Muslim women.

5. Requests the Secretary General to submit to the 22nd Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers a report on the part played by women in the development of Islamic countries and on the ways of promoting their role in this respect.

RESOLUTION NO.17/21-C
ON
A UNIFIED STAND ON THE DEBASING OF ISLAMIC SANCTITIES AND VALUES

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25 to 29 April, 1993),

Emphasizing the objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on coordinating efforts to protect the Sacred Places;

Recalling the resolutions and statements of the Islamic Conferences on the adoption of a joint stand on the debasing of Islamic Sanctities and Values, especially Resolution No.3/6-C(IS) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

Expressing its deep concern at the killing of Muslims and the aggressions against their Holy Shrines in Palestine, India and Bosnia-Herzegovina as well as in Jammu and Kashmir; and other parts of the world;

Expressing its resentment at the persistence of some quarters in publishing further editions and new issues of the book "Satanic Verses" and publicising its author in many places, particularly in Europe;

Emphasizing the statements made by the Secretary General of OIC on such assaults on, and violations, of Islamic sanctities and values;

1. Strongly condemns repeated Israeli attacks on Al-Aqsa Mosque and other mosques, historical places and other places of worship in the occupied Arab territories.

2. Strongly condemns the destruction of the historical Babri Mosque at Ayodha by Hindu militant forces and holds them responsible for this gross act of destruction.

3. Expresses its strong indignation and its condemnation of the destruction and confiscation of mosques, historical places and schools in Bosnia-Herzegovina in addition to rape and all kinds of torture by the tyrannical Serbs.

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4. Confirms insistingly the statements and resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference in this respect.

5. Appeals to all Member States to stand resolutely against these challenges and confront them with every available means so that the Holy Shrines of Muslim communities and peoples in non-Islamic States may not be subject to debasement, demolition and confiscation.

6. Calls upon the Secretary General to prepare and submit to the next ICFM a study on the conclusion of an international legal instrument with a view to ensuring respect for Islamic values and holy places as well as those of other religions covering legal and procedural elements to be included in such an instrument.

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RESOLUTION NO.18/21-C
ON
DESTRUCTION OF THE BABRI MASJID AND PROTECTION OF ISLAMIC HOLY PLACES

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25 to 29 April, 1993),

Recalling the objectives of the OIC Charter which assert coordinated effort for safeguarding the Holy Places and to strengthen the struggle of all Muslim Peoples with a view to safeguarding their dignity, independence and national rights;

Also recalling the resolution of the Islamic Conference, on the Unified Stand on Sacrilegious Acts Against Islamic Holy Places and Values especially Resolutions 28/20-C and 3/6-C(IS) adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

Noting that the Babri Mosque with its five centuries old history has been revered and held in the highest esteem by Muslims all over the world;

Recalling that the Organization of Islamic Conference had made several appeals to the Government of India to prevent any act of profanation of the Mosque and underlined the responsibility of the Government of India to preserve the sanctity of the Mosque and to protect its premises from attacks by Hindu militants;

Deeply alarmed at the anarchy and violence of Hindu fundamentalists in India which is directed against the Muslim minority and aims to eliminate the Islamic culture and heritage in India, and expressing its outrage and profound anguish over the destruction of the Babri Mosque and the subsequent killing of thousands of innocent Muslims and wanton destruction of their dwellings;

Further alarmed at the decision of the Government of India to refer the case to the Indian Supreme Court thus reneging on its commitment to rebuild the Babri Mosque and the decision of the local authorities in Ayodhya forbidding Muslims from praying at the site of the Mosque and allowing Hindus to carry out their religious rituals at the makeshift temple on the site of the demolished Mosque;

1)- Strongly condemns the destruction of the historic Babri Mosque in Ayodhya, India, by Hindu militants and holds them responsible for this flagrant act of desecration and destruction.

2)- Expresses deep regret over the failure of the Indian authorities to take appropriate measures to protect this important Muslim holy site.

3)- Strongly condemns the systematic killing of thousands of innocent Muslims in various parts of India and expresses deep concern over the safety and security of the Muslim minority in India.

4)- Calls upon the Government of India to:

(i) Ensure the safety and protection of the Muslims and also of all Islamic Holy Sites throughout India in accordance with its responsibilities and obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as other international instruments.

(ii) Take immediate steps to implement its solemn commitment to reconstruct the Babri Mosque at its original site and to restore it as a holy site of the Muslims and to punish those guilty of the sacrilegious act of destroying a revered religious symbol of the Islamic world.

(iii) Remove the makeshift Hindu temple, put together on the site of the Babri Mosque which is considered as a continuation of the acts of desecration and an affront to the feelings of the Muslims in India and all parts of the Muslim world.

(iv) Take immediate steps to ensure the protection of about 3,000 other Mosques especially those at Mathura and Varanasi, which have been targets of threats and attempts of destruction by Hindu extremists.

RESOLUTION NO.19/21-C ON THE DESTRUCTION OF MOSQUES AND ISLAMIC MONUMENTS IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993).

Bearing in mind the objectives of the OIC Charter which foresee the safeguarding of Islamic Identity;

Recalling the cultural and architectural history of Bosnia-Herzegovina which shows harmonious diversity forming Bosnia-Herzegovina identity;

Noting that the willful and massive destruction by the Serbs of Islamic mosques and monuments in Bosnia-Herzegovina which aims at ethnic cleansing, constitutes a genocidal act;

Recalling that the OIC and UNESCO had adopted many decisions to save the monuments, mosques and libraries as well as other shrines in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

1. Strongly condemns the Serbian destruction of more than seven hundred mosques and Islamic monuments in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

2. Calls upon the Secretary General to take necessary steps to ensure the safety and protection of this important cultural heritage which is in the first place of the heritage of all mankind.

3. Calls upon IRCICA to take necessary steps for the assessment of the damage made to the cultural heritage of Bosnia-Herzegovina and to create a fund to facilitate the restoration of these monuments in cooperation with the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH) and UNESCO.

4. Calls upon the member states to condemn the Serbian aggression and to help the restoration of mosques, Islamic monuments, libraries and cultural heritage in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

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RESOLUTION NO.20/21-C ON THE TWINNING OF PALESTINIAN UNIVERSITIES IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE OIC MEMBER STATES

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25 to 29 April, 1993),

Recalling the various previous Resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Committee for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, on the Twinning of Palestinian universities in the Occupied Territories with Member States' universities;

1. Calls on Member States to implement operative paragraph (1) of Resolution 5/19-C on twinning of Palestinian universities with the universities of Member States, adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. Approves the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs which call for the necessity of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the people and students of Palestine through establishing twinning relations between Islamic universities and Palestinian universities in the Occupied Territories to enable the latter to confront the Zionist Enemy and its designs, and to carry out its educational mission in the best manner.

3. Requests contribution to qualify Palestinian youth in the universities of Islamic States and exchange educational delegations with the universities in the Occupied Palestinian Territories aimed at helping them to strengthen their steadfastness in their homeland, and to ban the execution of the Zionist design aimed at deporting Palestinians outside their homeland.

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RESOLUTION NO. 21/21-C
ON THE
TEACHING THE SUBJECT OF THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25 to 29 April, 1993),

Recalling the previous Resolutions of Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the teaching of the History and Geography of Palestine;

1- Commends the efforts exerted by the Committee entrusted with preparing the curriculum for teaching the history and geography of Palestine and calls on the General Secretariat and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) to expeditiously print and communicate the curriculum to the Member States in implementation of Resolution 14/19-C of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2- Invites all educational bodies and institutions in the Member States to effectively contribute to the teaching of the history and geography of Palestine approved for the three levels. The aim is to acquainting the Islamic Ummah generations with the land of Palestine, the rights of its Arab and Muslim people, and safeguarding its Islamic and historic heritage, especially in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

3- Appeals to Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to contribute to the costs of financing the printing of the approved curricula in the three OIC languages as well as in the national languages of Non-Arabic-Speaking States.

RESOLUTION NO.22 /21-C
ON THE
EDUCATIONAL SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, SYRIAN GOLAN AND OTHER OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25 to 29 April, 19913,

Recalling the previous Resolutions of Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the educational situation in the occupied territories;

1. Condemns the measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities against educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Palestinian territories, aimed at depriving the Palestinian people of education opportunities, and impose on them a policy of making them ignorant aimed at obliterating their national identity and divorcing them from their culture and history as well as distorting their civilization so as to serve the purposes of occupation.

2. Condemns the repressive Israeli acts against educational institutions and their closure in the Occupied Syrian Golan, particularly the ban on Syrian school books and the Syrian educational system, and preventing Syrian students from acquiring higher education in Syrian universities, while depriving Syrian students having higher education in the Syrian Arab Republic of their right to return to their homes, forcing Syrian students to learn Hebrew, and imposing education curricula that spread hatred and religious fanaticism, dismissal of Syrian students, all the foregoing violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War, signed on 12 August 1949.

3. Urges the concerned international bodies and specialized institutions to confront this policy which violates international laws and conventions and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

4. Calls for the intensification of international efforts to force Israeli occupation authorities to open schools and universities in the Occupied Palestinian Territories for Palestinian students, which were closed by these authorities more than three years ago.

5. Requests the General Secretariat to continue coordinating with the efforts of the U.N. and its

Specialized Agencies, especially, UNESCO, aimed at ensuring the necessary support for developing and modernizing educational programmes in the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

6. Urges Member States to extend the necessary facilities for Palestinian and to enable them to enroll in their universities and specialized institutions so as to help them proceed with their university education.

7. Affirms the necessity of implementing the recommendation which calls on the administrations of Islamic universities to receive training and academic missions from the universities of the Occupied Territories to work for short periods in their respective universities.

8. Calls for the support of Al-Quds Al-Sharif Open University in view of its vital importance to strengthen the steadfastness of Palestinians and enable them to proceed with their university education.

9. Recommends to extend every kind of financial and academic support and assistance to the universities of the Occupied Territories in implementation of the resolutions of successive Islamic Conferences and to establish a Centre for Higher Studies in the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

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RESOLUTION NO.23/21-C
ON
PRESERVING THE ISLAMIC IDENTITY AND HUMAN CHARACTER OF AL-QUDS

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25 to 29 April, 1993),

Recalling the various previous Resolutions of the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, on the preservation of the Islamic Character of Al -Quds Al-Sharif and its human heritage.

1. Condemns the aggressive and expansionist policies of the Zionist enemy, especially the policies aimed at establishing more settlements and transferring hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jewish immigrants and others to the Occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which aim at causing serious changes in its demographic character and eventual Judaization, which constitute a flagrant violation of international laws and relevant U.N. and Security Council resolutions.

2. Requests the continuation of action on all Islamic and international levels to force the Israeli Enemy to rescind its decision to annex Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and affirm its Arab identity and Islamic character, as well as to reject its annexation and Judaization in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the international legitimacy, especially the Security Council's Resolutions 465 and 478.

3. Requests the General Secretariat to continue coordinating with international bodies and institutions, especially UNESCO, in order to prevent the occupation authorities from demolishing the buildings surrounding Al-Quds Holy Precinct, and to cease the excavations which are carried out, especially to the south of Al-Quds Holy Precinct, aimed at the destruction of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and the establishment of the so-called Temple of Solomon in its place.

4. Recommends the convening of an information symposium on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the responsibility of the Israeli forces of occupation to safeguard the sanctity of the Islamic and Christian Holy Places, and ensure the freedom of practising religions therein.

5. Urges the General Secretariat and Member States to provide material support to enable the Palestinian People to face the Israeli challenge in obliterating the religious features of the city.

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RESOLUTION NO.24/21-C
ON THE
RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY, ART AND CULTURE (IRCICA), ISTANBUL

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), Istanbul;

Commending the Exhibition of the Islamic Cities in the Nineteenth Century arranged by the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul on the occasion of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having considered the Report of the Director General of the Centre on its activities and future plans of action;

1. Commends the efforts of the Centre reflected in its pioneering accomplishments.

2. Approves the Report on the activities and Plan of Action of the Centre.

3. Expresses its gratitude and appreciation to the host country (The Republic of Turkey) for the financial, material and moral support it has constantly extended to the Centre thus enabling it to carry out its functions in a satisfactory manner.

4. Expresses appreciation for the scholarly initiatives taken by the Centre to document and define publicize the Islamic identity and the cultural heritage of the people of Bosnia Herzegovina.

5. Recommends the Member States to pay their contributions to the budget of the Centre on a regular basis and calls upon them to settle their arrears so that the Centre can implement its current and future plans of action.

6. Calls upon Member States, Islamic institutions and personalities, to extend moral, financial and material assistance to the Waqf established by the Centre to ensure the continuity and efficiency of its activities and conveys its thanks to the Governments of Turkey, Kuwait, Qatar and Oman for their contributions to this Waqf.

RESOLUTION NO.25/21-C
ON THE
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE (ICPICH), ISTANBUL

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH);

Taking note of the report submitted by the representative of the Chairman of the Commission on the Commission's activities and future plans:

1. Approves the report of the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage comprising its plan of action.

2. Invites Member States to continue to accord attention to the Islamic Heritage.

3. Appeals to the Member States to regularly pay their contributions and settle their arrears to the Commission's budget.

4. Extends its thanks to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz for patronizing and supporting the activities of the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage.

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Chairman of the Commission, His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz for the efforts he exerts to secure the objectives of the Commission.

RESOLUTION NO.26/21-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC FIQH ACADEMY

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Islamic Fiqh Academy;

Recalling again the Statute of the Academy, its goals and purposes, and the general plan adopted by the Academy Council at its first session held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah for unifying the Muslim Ummah and closing its ranks so that it may remain impregnable through its faith, enlightened with its Shari'ah, constantly strong and able to meet present-day challenges and face contemporary problems;

Expressing its appreciation of the resolutions, recommendations and interpretation in the field of Islamic Jurisprudence adopted by the Islamic Fiqh Academy at its previous sessions.

Closely following the activities and achievements of the Academy as presented in its Report, with particular reference to the period following the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Commending the Academy's sustained efforts to implement its various projects, foremost among which are the Fiqh Encyclopaedia of Economic Affairs and Dealings, the Comprehensive Index of Fiqh Rules, the heritage revival projects, the Glossary of Fiqh terminology, the simplification of Fiqh, as well as its valuable efforts exerted in the exercise of the functions previously assigned to the Islamic International Law Commission;

Expressing satisfaction at the efforts of the Academy in convening scholarly seminars, conferences and meetings jointly with Islamic organizations and institutions of Member States, as well as its sustained endeavours to enhance cooperation with relevant Universities and scientific institutes;

1. Expresses its deep satisfaction at the valuable scholarly achievements of the Academy and its efforts to enlighten Muslims on the fundamentals of their religion and on various aspects of Shari'ah through research, studies, resolutions, recommendations and the Fiqh interpretation contained in the Annual Journal of the Islamic Fiqh Academy.

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2. Notes with appreciation the unremitting efforts of the Council of the Academy and its General Secretariat which are designed to achieve the lofty Islamic goals and objectives.

3. Calls upon the Academy to:-

- Intensify and multiply its efforts in the scientific fields,
- pursue its dialogue with ulema, researchers, thinkers, experts and specialists,
- continue to coordinate in all fields of research and study with the relevant institutions, universities, and regional Islamic organizations of the Member States,
- organize legal and juridical seminars which seek to clarify the Islamic position towards the "Decade for Peace and International Law".

4. Urges the Member States to discharge their obligatory financial contributions towards the Academy.

5. Also urges the Member States to increase their support to the Islamic Fiqh Academy, its scholarly mission, activities and accomplishments, and for its noble goals and objectives, and to boost its material potential so as to continue its lofty task of confronting the challenges of the era and the problems of contemporary life and serving our true religion and our Islamic Ummah.

6. Expresses its deep gratitude to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz for generously extending material and moral support to the Islamic Fiqh Academy.

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RESOLUTION NO.27/21-C ON THE ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (ISESCO)

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations adopted by the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs concerning ISESCO;

Taking note of the Report submitted by ISESCO;

1. Commends the achievements accomplished by the Organization in educational, scientific and cultural fields and the degree of cooperation and complementarity between ISESCO and regional and international organizations, particularly those operating within the framework of the OIC, calls upon it to continue and consolidate this cooperation, and requests it to pursue its great efforts to fulfil its noble objectives.

2. Commends again the two special Islamic programmes drawn up by the Organization in the field of illiteracy eradication and basic training as well as the porgramme for the Quranic Letter; calls for expanding this project to include the rest of the Islamic regions and calls on the Member States to extend the assistance and the facilities necessary for the Organization's implementation of the two vital projects.

3. Welcomes the joining of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Azerbaijan to the membership of the Organization, and urges Member States that have as yet not joined the membership of the Organization to do so, and to participate effectively in all of its projects and programmes.

4. Urges Member States that have not yet settled their contributions to the budget of the Organization to honour their financial obligations so as to enable the Organization to implement its programmes of work and carry out its educational, scientific and cultural projects and programmes.

5. Appreciates with all thanks the generous initiative of His Majesty King Hassan II for providing a piece of land in the city of Al-Rabat to establish a permanent headquarters for the Organisation, and the generous contribution from His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan for the building of this headquarters.

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RESOLUTION NO.28/21-C ON THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY GAMES, SPORTS FEDERATION

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25 to 29 April, 1993),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the activities of the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation (ISSF);

Having taken note of the coordination meeting held on 10/08/1413H (corresponding to 1/2/1993) in Riyadh, at the invitation of the ISSF and the General Secretariat of the OIC with the aim of preparing the expert group meeting in accordance with Resolution No. 5/6-C(I.S) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on the subject.

Having considered the Report submitted by the Secretary General on this subject;

1. Urges Member States to take active interest in all future activities of the Federation, as well as in the forthcoming Tournaments of Islamic Solidarity Games and particularly in organizing their first round under the sponsorship of the Federation and calls for holding the First Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sports of the Member States as soon as possible in implementation of the resolution of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference in this respect.

2. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, President of the General Presidency of Youth Welfare in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for his interest and care for the activities of the Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games aimed at furthering its noble objectives.

3. Appeals to Member States to honour their obligations to enable the Federation to carry out its activities.

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RESOLUTION NO.29/21-C
ON
THE ISLAMIC COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRESCENT, BENGHAZI

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25 to 29 April, 1993),

Recalling the various resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs concerning the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent;

Having considered the Report of the committee's Tenth Meeting held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran;

Convinced of the important role which should be assumed by the Committee in the humanitarian and relief field;

Expressing its deep gratitude to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the material support it has extended and the administrative and logistic facilities it continues to extend to the Committee for establishing the Headquarters in Benghazi;

Welcoming the wish of the Islamic Republic of Iran to join the membership of the Committee;

1. Urges the Member States which have not yet signed and ratified the Agreement of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent to do so at an early date so that the Committee may start its functions and accomplish its noble objectives.

2. Decides on the basis of the provisions of Article 8 of the Agreement establishing the Committee, to elect the members of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent from among the States that have signed the Committee's Agreement.

3. Urges Member States and institutions in the Islamic world to support the Islamic programme for Mother and Child Care and to contribute to the consolidation of the Programme of Assistance to the Refugees in the Muslim world in accordance with its priorities, on a voluntary basis.

4. Requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic institutions to

contribute to financing the health and social programmes of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent in those areas of the Islamic world where they are most urgently needed.

5. Requests that every effort be made to provide care and protection to refugees in the Islamic world as well as in other parts of the world, in cooperation with the Islamic institutions concerned and the UN High Commission for Refugees.

6. Expresses warm thanks to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for extending support and facilities to the ICIC during its establishment.

7. Expresses deep appreciations for the efforts and action of the ICIC in spite its limited means, and calls upon it to pursue these efforts.

8. Approves the report of the Tenth Meeting of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent.

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RESOLUTION NO.30/21-C ON THE WORLD FEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL ARAB-ISLAMIC SCHOOLS

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25 to 29 April, 1993),

Recalling the resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendation made by the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the World Federation of International Arab-Islamic Schools;

Having considered the report submitted by the Federation.

1. *Calls on* the General Secretariat, the Islamic organizations and institutions, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic Development Bank to support the Federation's plans and projects in this field and to extend every possible help towards the implementation thereof, particularly:

a)- To support the holding of training courses for teachers of the Arabic language and Islamic culture in both Asia and Africa.

b)- To contribute towards the printing of the book of teaching the Arabic language to non-Arabic speakers prepared by the Federation and to distribute it to Muslim children.

c)- To appeal to IDB to continue contributing towards printing books for Afghan children, and to thank it for the support it has provided.

d)- To support the Open Complementary Studies Institute at Khartoum in order that it may continue its activities.

2. *Supports* the project of the World Council for Arabic and Islamic School Examinations founded by the Federation in collaboration with the Islamic Universities Association, aimed at setting examinations for private Islamic schools under the supervision of recognized Islamic universities.

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3. _Supports_ the Federation to enable it to play an effective role in providing assistance to education in Afghani schools and universities and in the reconstruction of schools and higher education institutes damaged during the war.

4. _Expresses thanks_ and appreciation to the government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for the support they provided to schools and higher education in Afghanistan whether in a general way or through the Federation.

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RESOLUTION NO.31/21-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND AND
ITS WAQF

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25 to 29 April, 1993),

Recalling Resolution No.7/6-C(IS) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Concord and Unit), held in Dakar in 1412H (1991) in which it reiterated the importance of the tasks of the ISF and its objectives which aim at supporting solidarity of the Islamic Ummah through contribution towards religious, cultural, scientific and social programmes and projects, in the Member States or in favour of Muslim communities and minorities in the Non-Member States;

Recalling Resolution 12/20-C adopted by the 20th ICFM (Session of Just and Durable Peace through Dialogue and Cooperation among Member States and Respect for International Legitimacy), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey in 1412H (1991), which requested all the Member States to extend annual voluntary donations to the Fund's budget, each according to his means, so as to enable the Fund to bridge the deficit in its annual budget, as well as their contributions in the capital of the Fund's Waqf;

Noting with appreciation the achievements of the Fund during the past 19 years, confirming Islamic solidarity Fund extending support to official and popular institutions in charge of the affairs of culture, higher education, Islamic guidance and youth welfare in all parts of the Islamic World;

Noting with satisfaction the provision of a significant part of the capital of the ISF Waqf and stressing the necessity of finalizing the Waqf's capital which amounts to US$ 100 million in order to provide income which would enable the Fund to realize self-financing of its annual budgets;

Having considered the report submitted by the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the ISF on the financial constraints and obstacles faced by the Fund when financing its budgets and executing its annual programmes, due to the depletion of its resources, which resulted in halting several of its activities.

1. Affirms its strong keenness to preserve this important Islamic organ which is considered an outstanding

symbol of Islamic solidarity and a major financier of all the cultural, spiritual and social activities performed by our Organization.

2. Expresses deep thanks and appreciation to the Member States which have extended generous and regular donations to the Fund and its Waqf without which it would have been impossible for the Fund to carry out its missions in favour of the Islamic Ummah.

3. Urges the Member States to extend annual donations, according to their means, for the ISF budget and contribute to the capital of the Waqf's Fund and requests the Secretary General and the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Fund to conduct the necessary contacts with the governments of the Member States in this respect.

4. Confirms para six(6) of Resolution No.7/6-C(IS) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference on organizing donation-collecting campaigns in favour of the Fund or its Waqf, once every year during the Holy Month of Ramadan, being considered the Month of Islamic Solidarity; requests all the Member States to nominate the authority which will be entrusted with drawing up the arrangements as of the Holy month of Ramadhan of next year, for organizing the donation campaigns in cooperation with the Secretary General and the Chairman of the Permanent Council and urges the financial, commercial and industrial institutions and individuals in the member States to extend donations to the Fund and its waqf.

5. Requests the Permanent Council of the Fund to, in collaboration with the General Secretariat and the Board of Trustees of the Waqf, to organize visits to the Islamic countries to explain the noble objectives of the Fund and its Waqf and urge them to extend voluntary contributions and donations to the Fund and its Waqf.

6. Approves the report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the ISF.

7. Adopts the approval of the Permanent Council of the budgetary estimates of the ISF for the financial year 1992/1993.

8. Calls upon the Permanent Council of the Fund to continue extending assistance to the cultural, social and educational projects in the Islamic world by according priority attention to projects approved by the Islamic Summit Conferences and Foreign Ministers Conferences.

9. Extends thanks and appreciation to the Permanent Council, its Chairman, its Board of Trustees, its Chairman and the Executive Bureau of the Fund for the efforts they exert in order to realize the objectives of the Fund and its Waqf.

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RESOLUTION NO.32/21-C
ON
DA'WAH ACTIVITIES AND THE REACTIVATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON COORDINATION OF ISLAMIC ACTION

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Also recalling the various resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Seventh Meeting of the Committee on Coordination of Islamic Action regarding Da'wah Activities and the Reactivation of the Committee on Coordination of Islamic Action;

Also taking note of the recommendation of the Second Meeting of Representatives of Da'wah Organs in Member States;

Having examined the report submitted by the Secretary General;

1. Recommends to all Islamic institutions to cooperate with the Committee on Coordination of Islamic Action.

2. Requests Islamic cultural centres and Da'wah centres to educate the Pilgrims regarding the rites and obligations of Pilgrimage before they arrive in the Holy Places.

3. Requests the Secretary General:

a) To hold the third meeting of representatives of the organs in charge of Da'wah activities in the Member States to complete the formulation of the Islamic Da'wah Strategy in conformity with the contents of the Cultural Strategy Document approved by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

b) To hold symposia on Islamic culture and the Da'wa, focussing on the region of Central Asia, the Caucasus, and the Balkans.

4. Recommends the Committee on Coordination of Islamic Action to coordinate with the competent authorities in Member States to give special attention to women and target them in Da'wa efforts.

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5. _Urges_ the Committee on Coordination of Islamic Action to contact the competent educational authorities in Member States to provide more scholarships for Muslim African students and Muslim students in non-Islamic countries, so as to enable them to study in Islamic and Arab universities.

6. _Urges_ the Committee on Coordination of Islamic Action to contact the competent authorities in the OIC so as to reconsider universities curricula with a view to integrating Islamic Shari'a subjects with courses in applied human sciences.

ANNEX V

Resolutions on organic, statutory and general questions

Index

SUBJECT PAGE

1. RESOLUTION 1/21-ORG
Functioning of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the Subsidiary Organs,the Specialized and Affiliated Institutions 270

2. RESOLUTION 2/21-ORG
The Meeting of Senior Officials 273

3. RESOLUTION 3/21-ORG
Adoption of Amended Statutes of the Subsidiary Organs 274

4. RESOLUTION 4/21-ORG
Regulation Governing the Observer Status at the OIC 275

5. RESOLUTION 5/21-ORG
The Election of the Members of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund 276

6. RESOLUTION 6/21-ORG
The Finance Control Organ 277

7. RESOLUTION 7/21-ORG
Composition of the Islamic Committee of the international Crescent 278

8. RESOLUTION 8/21-ORG
Cooperation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations 279

9. RESOLUTION 9/21-ORG
Cooperation between the OIC and International and Regional Organisations 282

10. RESOLUTION 10/21-ORG
Cooperation between the OIC and ECO 284

11. RESOLUTION 11/21-ORG
The Date and Venue of the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers 285

RESOLUTION NO. 1/21-ORG ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS, THE SPECIALIZED AND AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic unity and cooperation, for peace, justice and progress) held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Referring to the provisions of the OIC Charter;

Inspired by the Makkah Al Mukarramah Declaration and Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among Member States adopted by the Third Islamic Summit;

Convinced of the need for the Organization of the Islamic Conference to play a more and more active and dynamic role with a view to achieving the objectives of the Charter and consolidating Islamic solidarity and cooperation;

Determined to give the needed impetus to the General Secretariat, to the subsidiary organs, and the specialized and affiliated institutions in order to respond effectively to the requirements of joint Islamic action, through the continued improvement of working conditions for personnel.

Recalling Resolution No. 1/6-ORG (IS) adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit;

Recalling its previous resolutions, particularly resolutions 6/18-AF and 1/19-ORG and 1/20-ORG adopted respectively by the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Islamic Conferences on the functioning of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the subsidiary organs, and the specialized and affiliated institutions;

Having taken cognizance of the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of resolution 1/20-ORG contained in document ICFM/21-93/ORG.D-5;

Having also taken cognizance of the report and recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs held in Jeddah from 9 to 15 January, 1993;

Having taken note of the reforms undertaken within the General Secretariat and at the level of subsidiary organs in order to rationalize their functioning and management and enhance their effectiveness;

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Deeply concerned by the serious financial crisis which has been besetting the Organization and its various institutions for several years;

Emphasizing the need to provide the Organization, the Subsidiary Organs, the Specialized and Affiliated Institutions with the means whereby they can accomplish their mission in the service of joint Islamic action.

1. Expresses its deepest gratitude to His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and current Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit for his solicitude and far-sighted directives to the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and the heads of the various Islamic institutions for strengthening joint Islamic action.

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the steps and initiatives of the Secretary General with a view to rationalizing the functioning and the management of the Organisation while increasing its efficiency and implementing the relevant resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on this question.

3. Notes with satisfaction the adoption by the Sixth Islamic Summit of the framework Statute for subsidiary organs and of the internal rules for the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

4. Notes with satisfaction the conclusion of the first Joint General Assembly of subsidiary organs held in Jeddah on 10 and 11 January 1993 and approves the composition of the Boards of Administration or Scientific Boards of the subsidiary organs.

5. Notes with satisfaction the adoption by the Sixth Islamic Summit of the Statute and the internal framework regulations for the Standing Committees as well as of the statutes and regulations of COMCEC and COMIAC and requests the Secretary General to pursue his consultations to finalise the Statute and regulations for COMSTECH in pursuance of the decision of the Sixth Islamic Summit.

6. Request the Secretary General to initiate work on the establishment of a pension scheme in accordance with the personnel regulations of the OIC adopted by the 19th ICFM; pending the adoption of an appropriate pertinent scheme for the staff of the General Secretariat, decides to bring the end of service allowance to two months' salary for each year of service.

7. Requests the Secretary General to ensure unless otherwise decided, that the designation or the election to committees, groups, institutions and other organs functioning within the Organisation are made or held taking into consideration the following principles and mechanism: equitable geographical distribution, rotation, allocation of a number of seats to each regional groups and drawing up of alphabetical lists on which the accession of Member States will be based.

8. Notes with satisfaction the efforts of the Secretary General aimed at strengthening and widening coordination and cooperation within the institutional family of the OIC and decides to strengthen sectoral cooperation, at the level of programmes particularly among the various organs and institutions involved in similar fields by inviting one another to participate in the meetings of their Boards of Directors as stipulated in their statuates.

9. Invites the Secretary General to further consider ways and means to ensure regular financing of the budget and activities of the General Secretariat and Subsidiary Organs and requests the Secretary General to engage in consultations with the subsidiary organs and the specialized and affiliated institutions with a view to identifying the various human, material, financial and technical potentials in order to implement their respective programmes of work, taking into account the principles of interaction, interdependence and cooperation within the institutional family.

10. Requests the Secretary General to pursue the implementation of Resolutions 6/18-AF, 1/19-ORG and 1/20-ORG of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth ICFM to submit a report to the next ICFM on the conclusions of the consultations with subsidiary organs and other institutions concerned to determine what further improvements could be made in the present structure.

11. Requests the Secretary General in consultation with the Chairman of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference to submit a report on the implementation of this Resolution to the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.2/21-ORG
ON
THE MEETING OF SENIOR OFFICIALS

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Aware of the importance of solidarity among Islamic States;

Recalling the tasks entrusted to the Conference of Foreign Ministers as stipulated in Article V of the OIC Charter;

Noting the increase in the number of items on the agenda of the Ordinary Sessions of the conference;

Having in mind the limited attributions accorded to the meeting of senior officials which precedes the Conference of Foreign Ministers by at most two days;

Considering that the period set for the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers does not allow for an indepth and exhaustive examination of all the items on the agenda, in a way to further the aim of Islamic Solidarity;

Further considering the observations made by Member States in this regard;

1. Invites the Secretary General to convene at least one month before the holding of each Ordinary Session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers, a meeting of Senior Officials of Member-States.

2. Decides that without any encroachment on the competencies of the Conference or any infringement of the rules of procedure governing its meetings, the meeting of Senior Officials shall prepare and examine the draft agenda and the draft work programme of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

3. Decides also that the meeting of Senior Officials shall prepare the recommendations on the items on the agenda of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which are not within the competence either of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs or the Permanent Finance Committee.

4. Decides further that the meeting of Senior Officials shall be governed by the rules of procedures of the OIC meetings in force.

5. Invites the Secretary General to take the necessary steps for the implementation of this resolution starting from the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/21-ORG ON THE ADOPTION OF AMENDED STATUTES OF THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Recalling the pertinent provisions of the Charter;

Hailing the adoption by the Sixth Islamic Summit of the outline Statute of the Subsidiary Organs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Having taken note of recommendations of the 17th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the drafts amended Statutes of the Subsidiary Organs;

Having examined the report of the Secretary General on the question;

Decides to adopt the new Statutes of the Subsidiary Organs namely: Statistical, Economic, Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara, the Islamic Centre for Vocational and Technical Training and Research, Dhaka, the Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade, Casablanca, the Islamic Foundation for Science and Technology, Jeddah, and the Islamic Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/21-ORG ON THE REGULATION GOVERNING THE OBSERVER STATUS AT THE OIC

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-93 April 1993),

Recalling the goals and objectives of the Charter;

Recalling the pertinent resolutions of the 8th and 9th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers held respectively in Tripoli in 1977 and in Dakar in 1978;

Having taken note of the report of the OIC Secretary General (Doc. ICFM/21-93/ORG/D.7);

Having examined the report of the Committee of Experts held on 3 and 4 April 1993 in Jeddah and the Document as annex, in particular, the draft Regulation amended by under their supervision;

Bearing in mind the new International changes and their incidences on the life of the peoples and human communities especially on the Islamic world;

Desirous of consolidating the joint Islamic Action in favour of the communities and minorities and entities in non-member Islamic States and to develop links of cooperation with other nations and peoples as well as the regional and international organizations respecting the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the International Convention;

Having taken note of an increasing number of the requests recorded by the Organization for obtaining the Observer Status at the OIC;

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary General.

2. Reaffirms the fundamental principles expressed in resolution NO. 1/8-P of the Eighth Islamic Concerence of Foreign Ministers, held in Tripoli, in 1977 on the question.

3. Requests the Secretary General to collect the written observations of the member states on the draft Regulation (Doc. OBS/1-92-D.1 Rev2) and to call later on a meeting of experts of member states in order to prepare a final draft to be presented to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow the implementation of this resolution and to present a report to the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/21-ORG
ON
THE ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT COUNCIL OF THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Sesssion of Islamic unity and cooperation for peace, justice and progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Dul Qa'da 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Referring to the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Statute of the Islamic Solidarity Fund;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the election of members of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund under reference ICFM/21-93/ORG/D.22;

Referring to the Report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund;

Noting that the term of office of the present Council will come to an end on 30 June 1993;

1. Decides to renew the mandate of the present members of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund namely the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, the Republic of Somalia, the Republic of Niger, the United Arab Emirates, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Tunisia, the State of Kuwait, the Republic of Iraq, the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Morocco.

2. Amends article III of the Statute of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund to read as follows:

"A Permanent Council shall be established and shall comprise the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and thirteen members elected every other year by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers from among the representatives of Member States.

The Council shall elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman from among its members. The mandate of the Chairman shall be 2 years renewable. The Council shall meet periodically. It shall meet whenever necessary, at the request of the Secretary General, the Chairman or two thirds of its members."

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RESOLUTION NO. 6/21-ORG
ON
THE FINANCE CONTROL ORGAN

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic unity and cooperation for peace, justice and progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Considering Article 79 of the Finance Regulations of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference constituting the Finance Control Organ, and Article 81 that the Finance Control Organ shall be composed of eight-Member States to be appointed by the Conference for two years, renewable;

Further considering that the present term of the membership of the Finance Control Organ designated at the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Cairo in August, 1991 is expiring;

Appoints the following eight-member States to compose the Finance Control Organ: Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Turkey, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Republic of Sudan.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/21-ORG
ON THE
COMPOSITION OF THE
ISLAMIC COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRESCENT

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling also Article 8 of Chapter IV of the Articles of Agreement of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent regarding the Composition of the Committee;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General (Doc. No. ICFM/21-93/ORG/D.8;

Having taken cognizances of the recommendation of the 17th session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Decides to form the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent with the following member states: the Republic of Guinea, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Indonesia, the Arab Libyan Jamahiriya, the Republic of Mali, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Republic of Senegal, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Turkey in addition to the General Secretariat.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/21-ORG ON THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993);

Having heard the message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations (Doc. ICFM/21-93/ORG/D.11);

Taking into account the desire of both Organizations to cooperate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, racial discrimination, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which encourage activities carried out through regional cooperation to promote the objectives and principles of the United Nations and the Islamic Conference;

Noting with satisfaction the strengthening of cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions;

Noting with satisfaction the first Sectoral meeting held between the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions on Human Resources Development: Basic Education and Training, held at Rabat in April 1991; and the Second Sectoral Meeting held between the United Nations System and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions on Science and Technology with special emphasis on Environment held at Dhaka in December, 1992;

Noting also the encouraging progress made in seven priority areas of cooperation as well as in the identification of other cooperation areas;

Convinced that the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the objectives and principles of the United Nations and of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

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Noting with appreciation the determination of both organizations to further strengthen the existing cooperation through specific proposals in the priority areas of cooperation;

Recognizing the actual need for closer cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations System and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in the implementation of the proposals adopted at the coordination meeting of the Focal Points of the principal specialized agencies of the two organizations;

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject in particular Resolution No.46/19-P of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Resolution No. 3/20-ORG of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as United Nations General Assembly resolution 44/8 of October 18, 1989, resolution 45/9 of October 25, 1990 and resolution 47/18 dated 23 November, 1992;

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Report of the Secretary-General.

2. Notes with satisfaction the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations in order to achieve the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

3. Requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the Member States to consolidate its mechanism of cooperation with the United Nations system in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as issues of international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, racial discrimination, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order.

4. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to broaden the scope of their cooperation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its various institutions, particularly by negotiating cooperation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of the focal points in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

5. Urges the United Nations institutions, especially the main agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to broaden the scope of their cooperation.

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6. Reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his continued efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve their mutual interests in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

7. Requests the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to hold consultations, on a regular basis between the representatives of the two Secretariats for the implementation of programmes, projects and follow-up action and recommends that a meeting of the General Secretariat of the OIC and its specialized agencies and of the UN System be convened in 1993 with a view to conducting consultations between the two organizations concerned.

8. Takes note of the conclusions and recommendations of the First and Second Sectoral Meetings on Development of Human Resources, Basic Education and Training and Science and Technology and urges that cooperation in this field be continued with a view to implementing those conclusions and recommendations in cooperation with the United Nations system, particularly the multidimensional basic education and training programme in the field of human resources in Islamic countries and in the preparation of a detailed medium term Plan of Action pertaining to strategic objectives for cooperation on environment and development among OIC Member States;

9. Requests the OIC Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to encourage the convening of sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, particularly as regards follow-up.

10. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the OIC Secretary-General in the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of coordination between the two organizations in consultation with the Member States.

11. Further requests the Secretary-General to report in consultlation with Member States to the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

RESOLUTION NO. 9/21-ORG
ON THE
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OIC AND INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Having considered the report submitted by the OIC Secretary General on cooperation between the OIC and international and regional organizations;

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by previous OIC Conferences, particularly Resolution 35/18-P adopted by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and 4/20-ORG of the Twentieth ICFM;

Noting that the OIC and the League of Arab States have mutually expressed the desire to consolidate their cooperation;

Desirous to strengthen and develop cooperation between the OIC and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for the interest of the two Organizations;

Noting with satisfaction the development of cooperatikon links among regional organisations, in particular the Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO);

Taking into consideration that the OIC wishes to further strengthen its cooperation with the Non-Aligned Movement, and other international and regional organizations, within its endeavours to reach solutions for world problems related to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization and anti-racism, the fulfilment of the basic rights of individuals and peoples, and the establishment of a new international economic order on the basis of justice and fairness;

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Secretary General's report on the cooperation between the OIC and international and regional organizations.

2. Calls on the Secretary General to further expand such cooperation and the current coordination between the OIC and the League of Arab States in the political, economic, cultural and social fields.

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3. Calls on the Secretary General to further intensify his contacts with the OAU with a view to concluding the framework agreement on cooperation currently under consideration in the interest of the Member States of both Organizations.

4. Requests the Secretary General to strengthen cooperation and coordination with the Non-Aligned Movement, to serve the common interests of both Organizations.

5. Notes with appreciation that the League of Arab States has agreed to convene a tripartite meeting at the highest level between the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Organization of African Unity, and the League of Arab States with a view to identifying prospects for joint cooperation and strengthening joint Islamic action in the context of the new changes occurring on the international scene and requests the Secretary General to pursue these efforts so as to hold this meeting as early as possible.

6. Calls upon the Secretary General to conclude cooperation agreements with regional organisations to which OIC Member States belong.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/21-ORG
ON
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OIC AND ECO

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Zul-Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April 1993),

Noting that the objectives of the Economic Cooperation Organization include expansion of trade among its Member States by providing freer access to each other's market; to promote in each of its Member States conditions for sustained economic growth in order to achieve continuous improvement in the standard of living of the people; to consolidate cultural affinities and spiritual and fraternal ties that bind the people of the Member States through social and cultural channels of thought and action; and to contribute to the growth of world trade and to strive for removing iniquitous trading policies resulting in adverse terms of trade for the developing countries, by evolving a common approach in international fora;

Also Noting that the ECO countries, majority of which are OIC Member States, are geographically close and economically resourceful countries which can contribute to the rich cultural heritage of the OIC Member States;

Recalling the resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences on closer cooperation between Member States in the economic field;

Also recalling that the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) has expressed an interest in closer cooperation with the OIC at the ECO Council of Ministers Meeting in Quetta in February 1993;

Authorises the Secretary General to establish contacts with ECO and to negotiate with it a Cooperation Agreement which would be submitted to the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for approval.

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RESOLUTION NO. 11/20-ORG
ON THE DATE AND VENUE OF THE TWENTY-SECOND ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Referring to the relevant provisions of the Charter, in particular Articles 5 and 6;

Recalling the rules of procedure for the meetings of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly rules 2 and 9 concerning the convening of the Conference and the role of the General Secretariat;

Recalling also the relevant provisions of Resolution No.1/19-ORG on the functioning of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, its subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions, and notably its paragraph 17, setting the third week of the month of April of each year for holding the regular sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having noted with appreciation the offer made by the Republic of Tunisia to host the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. Expresses its deep gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Tunisia for its generous offer.

2. Decides that the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers will be held in 1994 in Tunis, Republic of Tunisia at a date to be fixed through consultations between the host country and the Secretary General.

3. Requests the Secretary General, in accordance with the prevailing technical, administrative and financial arrangements and in consultation with the Government of the Republic of Tunisia, to take the necessary steps for convening the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the scheduled date.

ANNEX VI

Report and resolutions on administrative and financial affairs

Index

SUBJECT PAGE

1. ICFM/21-93/AF/REP (FINAL) Report of the Administrative and Financial Affairs Committee. 287

2. Resolution No.1/21-AF on the Report of the Twenty-Second Session of the OIC Permanent Finance Committee. 296

3. Resolution No.2/21-AF on the Budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for the Financial year 1992/93 and 1993/94 297

4. Resolution No.3/21-AF on the Financial situation of the OIC and the problem of Accumulation of Arrears of Mandatory Contributions of Member States. 300

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REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF ISLAMIC UNITY AND COOPERATION FOR PEACE, JUSTICE AND PROGRESS)

1. The Administrative and Financial Affairs Committee of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic unity and cooperation for peace, justice and progress) met in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4-8 Dhul Qa'dah 1413 H (25-29 April 1993) to examine the Agenda items referred to it by the Conference.

2. The Bureau of the Committee was composed of the same Member States as that of the Plenary, namely:

Chairman	-	Representative of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
Vice-chairmen	-	Representatives of Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Uganda and the State of Palestine.
Rapporteur	-	Representative of the Republic of Turkey.

3. The Committee Sessions were chaired by Mr. Rashed S. Khan of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

4. The General Secretariat was represented by Mr. Mohammad Shoaib Ansari, Director of Administration and Financial Affairs.

5. The Chairman opened the proceedings with a statement in which he welcomed the delegations and wished them a pleasant stay in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

6. The Chairman sought the assistance and cooperation of the delegations to facilitate his task in a positive atmosphere of true Islamic brotherhood and sincere determination to endeavour for achieving the noble objectives of Islamic solidarity.

7. The Committee then proceeded to examine the agenda items and agreed to submit to the Plenary, for adoption, the draft resolutions annexed to the present report.

Report of the Twenty-Second Session of the OIC Permanent Finance Committee

8. After reviewing the said Report (Doc. No. PFC/22-93/REP.1/Final)), containing the Report of the

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Permanent Finance Committee, the Committee recommended that it be accepted, and directed the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs to comply with and implement the recommendations contained therein. It was particularly emphasized that the schedule of meetings of various committees and commissions of the OIC needs to be prepared so that timely submission of documents is ensured for each meeting. The documents for the PFC meeting should be sent to the Member States two months before the scheduled meeting.

9. The Committee further took note of the Report of the Thirteenth Session of the Finance Control Organ and replies of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs. The Committee noted observations and recommendations of the Twenty-second Session of the Permanent Finance Committee. As regards the term "Currency Differential" appearing in the budgets, it is to be eliminated with effect from 1 July, 1993 by converting the presently drawn salaries in Saudi Riyals into US Dollars at the current rate of exchange, as applied in the host country, which is 1US$ = SR3.75 without causing any decrease or increase in the salaries to the officials of the General Secretariat, Islamic Foundation for Science and Technology, and the Islamic Fiqh Academy.

Budgets of the OIC General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for the Financial Year 1992/93 and 1993/94.

10. Having taken cognizance of the recommendations of the Twenty-second Session of the OIC Permanent Finance Committee, and in view of the various constraints faced by Member States, and considering the Report of the Secretary General (Doc. No.ICFM/21-93/AF/D.2) explaining financial difficulties faced by the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs the Committee recommended the budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for the financial years 1992/93 and 1993/94 to be financed by mandatory contributions of Member States in accordance with the Charter and Financial Regulations of the OIC.

11. The Committee urged the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs to continue to exert serious efforts to rationalize their expenditure and directed them to adhere fully to the OIC Financial & Personnel Regulations.

12. The Committee also urged the Member States to honour their mandatory contributions promptly.

13. The Committee recommended that the budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs be adopted as follows:

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1992-93 Budgets

- OIC General Secretariat, Jeddah. (Doc. No. ICFM/21-93/AF/D.2/ Annex.1).(with an increase of 15% on 1991/92 budget)	- US$ 9,932,739 (An amount of US$1,295,576 is reserved for programme of activities)
- Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, (IFSTAD), Jeddah (Doc. No. ICFM/21-92/AF/D.3)	- US$ 1,213,600
- Islamic Fiqh Academy (IFA), Jeddah (Doc. No. ICFM/21-93/AF/D.4)	- US$ 1,433,000
- Statistical, Economic, Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTIC), Ankara. (Doc. No. ICFM/21-93/AF/D.5)	- US$ 2,000,000
- Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), Dhaka. (Doc. No. ICFM/21-93/AF/D.6)	- US$ 1,972,500
- Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture,(IRCICA) Istanbul. (Doc. No.ICFM/21-93/AF/D.7).	- US$ 1,785,000
- International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage,(ICPICH) Riyadh (Doc. No. ICFM/21-93/AF/D.8)	- US$ 641,000
- Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), Casablanca. (Doc. No. ICFM/21-93/AF/D.9)	- US$ 1,090,432

14. The Committee also recommended that for the financial year 1993-94, the budget of the General Secretariat be kept at the level of 1992/93 budget, 7.5% increase to IFSTAD, IFA, ICTVTR and ICDT. The Committee noted with appreciation that IRCICA and ICPICH and SESRTCIC did not request increase in the budget for 1992-93 and 1993-94.

The budgets recommended for the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for the financial year 1993-94 are as follows:

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1993-94 Budgets

- OIC General Secretariat, Jeddah, (Doc.No.ICFM/21-93/AF/D.2 Annex.II	- US$ 9,932,739
- Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD), Jeddah (Doc. NO.ICFM/21-93/AF/D.3)	- US$ 1,304,620
- Islamic Fiqh Academy (IFA), Jeddah (Doc. No.ICFM/21-93/AF/D.4).	- US$ 1,540,475
- Statistical, Economic, Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTIC), Ankara. (Doc. NO.ICFM/21-93/AF/D.5)	- US$ 2,000,000
- Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), Dhaka. (Doc. No.ICFM/21-93/AF/D.6)	- US$ 2,120,438
- Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), Istanbul (Doc.No.ICFM/21-93/AF/D.7).	- US$ 1,785,000
- International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH), Riyadh (Doc.No.ICFM/21-93/AF/D.8).	- US$ 641,000
- Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), Casablanca (Doc. No.ICFM/21-93/AF/D.9).	- US$ 1,172,214

15. The Committee recommended that the meetings of the Financial Control Organ should necessarily precede the meetings of the Permanent Finance Committee, and must be held in the month of October, every year.

Financial situation of the OIC and the problem of the accumulation of arrears of mandatory contributions of Member States

16. The Committee examined the Report of the Secretary General (Doc. No.ICFM/21-93/AF/D.10) containing the report and recommendations of the Committee of Experts on the

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study on the problem of accumulation of arrears of mandatory contributions prepared by the General Secretariat (Doc. No. CAC/1-91/REP). It noted with deep concern the precarious and insolvent financial conditions facing the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs due to the delay or non-payment of mandatory contributions by Member States, which had accumulated to almost US$60.5 million (Doc. No.OIC/ARR-93) after allowing 50% concession, for once only, as per Resolution No. 1/6-AF(IS). The Member States were again urged to clear their arrears.

17. The Committee affirmed that Member States are obligated to pay their mandatory contributions to the approved budgets, in accordance with Article VII of the Charter and Article 38 of the Financial Regulations. Any reservation on part of a Member State cannot exempt that Member State from paying its mandatory contributions to the approved budgets.

18. The Committee recommended that as all persuasive appeals have failed to elicit response from the defaulting members, a stage has reached that applying sanctions appears to be the only possible option left. The Committee recommended adoption of the Report of the Committee of Experts formed in pursuance to the directive of the Nineteenth ICFM to study the problem of accumulation of arrears.

19. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the Committee expressed its sincere thanks and appreciation to the Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the generous hospitality and for the excellent facilities it provided to ensure the success of the Conference. The Committee also extended its thanks to the Chairman and the Bureau and the staff of the General Secretariat of the OIC for their sincere efforts.

Rashed S. Khan
Chairman of the Administrative
and Financial Affairs Committee

Karachi, 6 Dhul Qa'dah 1413H (27 April, 1993)

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RESERVATIONS MADE BY THE MEMBER STATES

The following Member States made reservations, as enumerated below:

1. Algeria

- Reiterated its reservations concerning the mode of establishing the Subsidiary Organs and the contribution to their budgets.

- Expressed its reservations on para 8 of the Report of the Experts Committee on accumulation of arrears (concerning the Subsidiary Organs).

- Expressed inability to associate with the interpretation of the Charter of the OIC as reflected in para 1 of resolution No.3/21-AF.

- Expressed its inability to agree to the increase in the budget for 1992-93 for the General Secretariat.

2. Iran

- On para 17 of this Report concerning contributions to the Subsidiary Organs.

3. Iraq

- Iraq stated that it is unable to meet its obligations due to freezing of its assets abroad and the embargo and, therefore, should not face sanctions. All contributions from Iraq were promised to be paid as soon as restrictions on Iraq are removed.

4. Indonesia

- Expressed its inability to agree to the 15% increase proposed for the budget of the General Secretariat for the financial year 1992-93.

- Expressed its inability to agree to 7.5% increase proposed for the budgets of IFSTAD, IFA, ICTVTR and ICDT for the financial year 1993-94.

5. Jordan

- Expressed its inability to agree to the 15% increase proposed for the budget of the General Secretariat for the financial year 1992-93.

6. Lebanon:

- Expressed its inability to agree to the 15% increase proposed for the budget of the General Secretariat for the financial year 1992-93.

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7. Malaysia

- Expressed its inability to agree to the 15% increase proposed for the budget of the General Secretariat for the financial years 1992-93 and 1993-94.

8. Yemen

- Expressed its inability to agree to the 15% increase proposed for the budget of the General Secretariat for the financial year 1992-93 and 1993-94.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS ADOPTED BY THE TWENTY-FIRST ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (SESSION OF ISLAMIC UNITY AND COOPERATION FOR PEACE, JUSTICE AND PROGRESS)

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RESOLUTION NO.1/21-AF
ON THE
REPORT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION
OF THE PERMANENT FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Da'dah 1413 (25-29 April 1993),

Having considered the Report of the Twenty-second Session of the Permanent Finance Committee and the Report of the Thirteenth Session of the Finance Control Organ for the financial year 1990-91; and the Report, comments and replies of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs;

1. Takes note of the Report of the Twenty-second Session of the Permanent Finance Committee (Doc. No.ICFM/21-93/REP.1/Final), and the comments and replies contained in the Report of the Secretary General (Doc. No. ICFM/21-93/AF/D.1) and directs the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs to comply with and implement the recommendations contained therein.

2. Takes note of the observations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Finance Control Organ, replies of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs, and directs the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs to comply with them.

3. Decides to eliminate from the financial year 1993-94 the term "currency differential" appearing in the budgets of the General Secretariat, IFSTAD and IFA by converting the salaries expressed in Saudi Riyals presently drawn by the officials of the General Secretariat (including New York and Geneva Office), IFSTAD and IFA into US Dollars at the current rate of exchange which is 1 US$= SR.3.75; without causing any decrease or increase to the officials.

4. Requests the General Secretariat to prepare draft Rules and Procedure, and Bye-laws for the Permanent Finance Committee to be considered by it in its Twenty-third Session for submission to the Twenty-second ICFM.

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RESOLUTION NO.2/21-AF
ON THE
BUDGETS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT
AND THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1992/93
AND 1993/94

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah, 1413H (25-29 April, 1993).

Having taken cognizance of the recommendations of the Twenty-Second Session of the Permanent Finance Committee regarding the budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for the financial year 1992/93 and 1993/94;

Having examined the budget proposals of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for the financial year 1992/93 and 1993/94;

Considering the economic realities and financial constraints of the Member States;

1. Approves the budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for the financial year 1992/93 and 1993-94 to be financed by mandatory contributions of Member States in accordance with the Charter and Financial Regulations as follows:

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1992-93 Budgets

- General Secretariat, Jeddah. (Doc. No.ICFM/21-93/AF/D.2)	- US$9,932,739
- Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD),Jeddah. (Doc. No. ICFM/21-93/AF/D.3)	- US$.1,213,600
- Islamic Fiqh Academy, (IFA), Jeddah (Doc.No.ICFM/21-93/AF/D.4)	- US$1,433,000
- Statistical, Economic, Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTIC), Ankara (Doc. No.ICFM/21-93/D.5)	- US$2,000,000
- Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), Dhaka. (Doc. No.ICFM/20-91/AF/D.6)	- US$1,972,500
- Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), Istanbul. (Doc. No.ICFM/21-93/AF/D/7)	- US$1,785,000
- International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH), Riyadh (Doc. No. ICFM/21-93/D.8)	- US$ 641,000
- Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT) Casablanca (Doc. No.ICFM/20-91/AF/D.9)	- US$1,090,432

1993-94 Budgets

- General Secretariat, Jeddah. (Doc. No.ICFM/21-93/AF/D.2)	- US$ 9,932,739
- Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD),Jeddah. (Doc. No. ICFM/21-93/AF/D.3)	- US$ 1,304,620
- Islamic Fiqh Academy, (IFA), Jeddah (Doc.No.ICFM/21-93/AF/D.4)	- US$1,540,475

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- Statistical, Economic, Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTIC), Ankara (Doc. No.ICFM/21-93/D.5)	- US$2,000,000
- Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), Dhaka. (Doc. No.ICFM/20-91/AF/D.6)	- US$2,120,438
- Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), Istanbul. (Doc. No.ICFM/21-93/AF/D/7)	- US$1,785,000
- International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH), Riyadh (Doc. No. ICFM/21-93/D.8)	- US$ 641,000
- Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT) Casablanca (Doc. No.ICFM/20-91/AF/D.9)	- US$1,172,214

2. Urges the Member States to settle their contributions towards the budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for 1991/92 and 1992/93 by 30 June 1993 and for 1993-94 by 30 June, 1994.

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RESOLUTION NO.3/21-AF
ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE OIC AND THE PROBLEM OF ACCUMULATION OF ARREARS OF MANDATORY CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEMBER STATES

The Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Unity and Cooperation for Peace, Justice and Progress), held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 4 to 8 Zul Qa'dah 1413H (25-29 April, 1993),

Being aware of the important role played by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference through its General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs, at both Islamic and International levels for consolidating Islamic solidarity and cooperation and for defending causes of the Ummah;

Bearing in mind that the efforts exerted by the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs to implement the numerous tasks assigned to them by various Islamic Conferences require financial and material support;

Being conscious of Article VII, Para 1 of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference which stipulates that all expenses on the administration and activities shall be borne by Member States according to their national income;

Expressing deep concern over the financial difficulties of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs due to the delay in payment and non-payment of contributions by some Member States, a situation that jeopardizes the implementation of the various activities entrusted to them;

Having taken cognizance of the report of the Secretary General on the deteriorating financial situation of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (Doc. No. ICFM/21-93/AF/D.10);

Having also taken cognizance of the recommendations of the Twenty-second Session of the Permanent Finance Committee to take urgent measures that may ensure settlement of arrears and regular payment of mandatory contributions by Member States;

Having reviewed the report and recommendations of the Experts Committee on the study prepared by the General Secretariat on the problem of accumulation of arrears of contributions of Member States (Doc. No.CAC/1-91/REP attached with Doc. No.ICFM/21-93/AF/D.10).

Taking Note of the recommendations of the Meeting of Experts to Study the Problem of Accumulation of Arrears;

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1. Reaffirms the relevant provisions of the OIC Charter and of Resolution No. 6/18-AF which stipulate that membership to the OIC means automatic membership to all the OIC Subsidiary Organs and therefore all reservations made on budgets of some or all of the latter by some member states would not exempt them from their obligations to pay their annual mandatory contributions to those budgets.

2. Approves the Report of the Committee of Experts to study the Problem of Accumulation of Arrears (Doc. CAC/1-91/REP) and its implementation with effect from July 1, 1994, after obtaining the necessary guidelines to this effect from the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

3. Urges the Member States that have not settled their arrears up to the financial year 1990-91 to do so as promptly as possible, but not later than December 31, 1993, by availing 50% concession granted in Resolution No. 1/6-AF(IS), or by installments in consultation with the General Secretariat, after which date the concession shall stand withdrawn.

4. Requests the General Secretariat to continue to follow up the matter and present a report to the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
